

# MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

LIBRARY  
RECEIVED OCT 24 1903

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE AND CULTIVATION OF THE LAND  
NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE

VOL. LXIII. - NO. 5

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24 1903

WHOLE NO. 3221

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN  
NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE  
Official Organ of the N. E. Agricultural Society.

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN PUB. CO.

Publishers and Proprietors.

ISSUED WEEKLY AT

NO. 5 STATE STREET,  
Boston, Mass.

TERMS:

\$2.00 per annum, in advance. \$2.50 if not paid in advance. Postage free. Single copies 5 cents.  
All persons sending contributions to THE PLOUGHMAN for publication must do so in good faith, otherwise they will be consigned to the waste paper basket. No matter intended for publication should be written on one side only.

Correspondence from practical farmers, giving the result of their experiments, is welcome. It should be signed with the writer's real name, in full, which will be printed or not, as the writer may wish.

The PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to active users. Its circulation is large and among the most intelligent portion of the community.

Entered as second-class mail matter.

How Crops are Reported.

Modern crop reporting has two objects. One of these is to furnish a summary of the crop situation each month prior to the harvest, and the other is to compile a complete and authentic record of the number of bushels of every kind of farm product gathered each season. Deviating from these two Governmental plans of crop reporting are the hundreds of varied methods supported by grain and stock brokers.

It is said that nine-tenths of the people of the United States are directly concerned with the outcome of the wheat and corn crop. Property in thousands of Western towns goes up or down, just as the crops are grown, and merchants experience prosperity or dull times according to the size of the crops in their neighborhood.

The basis of the crop-reporting system is the greeting of one farmer to another: "How is your wheat, Jim?" His reply is given to some one else, the news finally gets into town, and there the correspondent of the Government draws his own conclusions and telegraphs them to the Agricultural Department.

In this same locality may be a correspondent of some firm of brokers. His opinion as to the crop may be different from that of the Government, as it often is, and a difference of opinion and an uncertainty about the crops in that region will exist in Wall Street.

Sometimes this difference of opinion in local observers may extend over an entire wheat belt, where millions of bushels are grown annually. Such a condition once prevailed in North Dakota, and a firm of speculators in Chicago sent a trained expert into the field to make examinations. It cost them \$2000 to learn his opinions, which proved to be wrong, causing them to lose \$25,000 by buying wheat.

While the Government agents may err in their estimates they generally come nearer to the situation than any one else. In the first place, they are chosen for their disinterestedness, and the moment one is caught dabbling in the grain market, buying grain or interesting himself in the marketing of grain, he is discharged.

He may not lose any sleep on this account, for the job is without compensation of any great value, but it goes to show that Uncle Sam desires only impartial reporters on his large staff. The method of obtaining the reports is interestingly described in the New York Sun.

In many towns the postmaster acts, sometimes the railroad agent, and in Indiana a governor of the State, Mr. Mount, served both prior to and during his term, as a crop reporter for Montgomery County.

In Oklahoma the weather bureau observes act as crop reporters, and under the director of the bureau are about two hundred additional reporters, consisting mainly of railroad agents. In Kansas, the postmasters act as rule, and very often the county judge or some other person of prominence and unquestioned integrity.

The Government in Washington accepts the authority of no one person for the crop situation in any community. In all there are 250,000 reporters in the crop service. There are thirty-eight special observers stationed in various parts of the country. Each of these has several hundred reporters under his charge.

The observers make as nearly correct reports as possible, but in the same neighborhood are others who are sending in crop reports directly to the Secretary of Agriculture. In fact, in every township there is some special correspondent who sends in reports to the Government about the condition of growing crops.

This is the most complete system of verification afforded anywhere. The telegraph toll paid by the Government in a season runs into the hundreds of thousands of dollars.

When all these reports come whirling into the Agricultural Department at Washington, there is a great deal of work for the clerks. Expert crop estimators are here employed, and from the reports of each community a composite report is issued, being a correct and careful compilation of all the estimates. There is no guesswork here, for every telegram and every report is compared and a balance is struck.

For instance, if the Government crop reporter at Topeka, Kan., wired that Sumner County, with a usual crop of eight million bushels, was going to produce only five million bushels this season, and the man on the ground at Wellington, the country-seat of Sumner, wired that the crop would be the same as usual, the estimate of the Topeka agent would be thrown away and not considered. But if Sumner County was an uncertain wheat-producing centre, which it is not, then the report from Topeka would be used to the extent of cutting down the

Wellington man's estimate about one million bushels.

Those who have the issuing of these reports are in position to make money in speculation, but the moment a clerk who will take advantage of this inside knowledge is found out he is discharged. Bribe givers and bribe takers have sometimes been discovered.

#### Fall Plowing Advisable.

It is always safe and best to do all of the plowing in the fall that can be done to advantage. Of course, there may be some kinds of soils and locations that it would be better to let alone until spring, but there is a great saving of time and labor in performing all that is possible in the fall. There is then time to do the work in the best manner, and this will be just so much ahead for another spring. On many farms there is followed a rotation that requires much plowing to be done. Hence the greater necessity for taking advantage of time and circumstances in doing the work properly and well.

Mr. Snow found in the situation cause for grave apprehension, and after a week of investigation he wired the Chicago Board of Trade his belief. That forenoon wheat in the pit advanced five cents, and it continued going upward until a twenty-two-cent rise

crop, for this is most valuable and important.

All reports are received in cipher, and one man locked in a room works out the solution and makes his report according to the cipher.

#### Fall Plowing Advisable.

It is always safe and best to do all of the plowing in the fall that can be done to advantage. Of course, there may be some kinds of soils and locations that it would be better to let alone until spring, but there is a great saving of time and labor in performing all that is possible in the fall. There is then time to do the work in the best manner, and this will be just so much ahead for another spring. On many farms there is followed a rotation that requires much plowing to be done. Hence the greater necessity for taking advantage of time and circumstances in doing the work properly and well.

Mr. Snow found in the situation cause for grave apprehension, and after a week of investigation he wired the Chicago Board of Trade his belief. That forenoon wheat in the pit advanced five cents, and it continued

going upward until a twenty-two-cent rise

crop, for this is most valuable and important.

All reports are received in cipher, and one man locked in a room works out the solution and makes his report according to the cipher.

#### Fall Plowing Advisable.

It is always safe and best to do all of the plowing in the fall that can be done to advantage. Of course, there may be some kinds of soils and locations that it would be better to let alone until spring, but there is a great saving of time and labor in performing all that is possible in the fall. There is then time to do the work in the best manner, and this will be just so much ahead for another spring. On many farms there is followed a rotation that requires much plowing to be done. Hence the greater necessity for taking advantage of time and circumstances in doing the work properly and well.

Mr. Snow found in the situation cause for grave apprehension, and after a week of investigation he wired the Chicago Board of Trade his belief. That forenoon wheat in the pit advanced five cents, and it continued

going upward until a twenty-two-cent rise

crop, for this is most valuable and important.

All reports are received in cipher, and one man locked in a room works out the solution and makes his report according to the cipher.

#### Fall Plowing Advisable.

It is always safe and best to do all of the plowing in the fall that can be done to advantage. Of course, there may be some kinds of soils and locations that it would be better to let alone until spring, but there is a great saving of time and labor in performing all that is possible in the fall. There is then time to do the work in the best manner, and this will be just so much ahead for another spring. On many farms there is followed a rotation that requires much plowing to be done. Hence the greater necessity for taking advantage of time and circumstances in doing the work properly and well.

Mr. Snow found in the situation cause for grave apprehension, and after a week of investigation he wired the Chicago Board of Trade his belief. That forenoon wheat in the pit advanced five cents, and it continued

going upward until a twenty-two-cent rise

crop, for this is most valuable and important.

All reports are received in cipher, and one man locked in a room works out the solution and makes his report according to the cipher.

#### Fall Plowing Advisable.

It is always safe and best to do all of the plowing in the fall that can be done to advantage. Of course, there may be some kinds of soils and locations that it would be better to let alone until spring, but there is a great saving of time and labor in performing all that is possible in the fall. There is then time to do the work in the best manner, and this will be just so much ahead for another spring. On many farms there is followed a rotation that requires much plowing to be done. Hence the greater necessity for taking advantage of time and circumstances in doing the work properly and well.

Mr. Snow found in the situation cause for grave apprehension, and after a week of investigation he wired the Chicago Board of Trade his belief. That forenoon wheat in the pit advanced five cents, and it continued

going upward until a twenty-two-cent rise

crop, for this is most valuable and important.

All reports are received in cipher, and one man locked in a room works out the solution and makes his report according to the cipher.

#### Fall Plowing Advisable.

It is always safe and best to do all of the plowing in the fall that can be done to advantage. Of course, there may be some kinds of soils and locations that it would be better to let alone until spring, but there is a great saving of time and labor in performing all that is possible in the fall. There is then time to do the work in the best manner, and this will be just so much ahead for another spring. On many farms there is followed a rotation that requires much plowing to be done. Hence the greater necessity for taking advantage of time and circumstances in doing the work properly and well.

Mr. Snow found in the situation cause for grave apprehension, and after a week of investigation he wired the Chicago Board of Trade his belief. That forenoon wheat in the pit advanced five cents, and it continued

going upward until a twenty-two-cent rise

crop, for this is most valuable and important.

All reports are received in cipher, and one man locked in a room works out the solution and makes his report according to the cipher.

#### Fall Plowing Advisable.

It is always safe and best to do all of the plowing in the fall that can be done to advantage. Of course, there may be some kinds of soils and locations that it would be better to let alone until spring, but there is a great saving of time and labor in performing all that is possible in the fall. There is then time to do the work in the best manner, and this will be just so much ahead for another spring. On many farms there is followed a rotation that requires much plowing to be done. Hence the greater necessity for taking advantage of time and circumstances in doing the work properly and well.

Mr. Snow found in the situation cause for grave apprehension, and after a week of investigation he wired the Chicago Board of Trade his belief. That forenoon wheat in the pit advanced five cents, and it continued

going upward until a twenty-two-cent rise

crop, for this is most valuable and important.

All reports are received in cipher, and one man locked in a room works out the solution and makes his report according to the cipher.

#### Fall Plowing Advisable.

It is always safe and best to do all of the plowing in the fall that can be done to advantage. Of course, there may be some kinds of soils and locations that it would be better to let alone until spring, but there is a great saving of time and labor in performing all that is possible in the fall. There is then time to do the work in the best manner, and this will be just so much ahead for another spring. On many farms there is followed a rotation that requires much plowing to be done. Hence the greater necessity for taking advantage of time and circumstances in doing the work properly and well.

Mr. Snow found in the situation cause for grave apprehension, and after a week of investigation he wired the Chicago Board of Trade his belief. That forenoon wheat in the pit advanced five cents, and it continued

going upward until a twenty-two-cent rise

crop, for this is most valuable and important.

All reports are received in cipher, and one man locked in a room works out the solution and makes his report according to the cipher.

#### Fall Plowing Advisable.

It is always safe and best to do all of the plowing in the fall that can be done to advantage. Of course, there may be some kinds of soils and locations that it would be better to let alone until spring, but there is a great saving of time and labor in performing all that is possible in the fall. There is then time to do the work in the best manner, and this will be just so much ahead for another spring. On many farms there is followed a rotation that requires much plowing to be done. Hence the greater necessity for taking advantage of time and circumstances in doing the work properly and well.

Mr. Snow found in the situation cause for grave apprehension, and after a week of investigation he wired the Chicago Board of Trade his belief. That forenoon wheat in the pit advanced five cents, and it continued

going upward until a twenty-two-cent rise

crop, for this is most valuable and important.

All reports are received in cipher, and one man locked in a room works out the solution and makes his report according to the cipher.

#### Fall Plowing Advisable.

It is always safe and best to do all of the plowing in the fall that can be done to advantage. Of course, there may be some kinds of soils and locations that it would be better to let alone until spring, but there is a great saving of time and labor in performing all that is possible in the fall. There is then time to do the work in the best manner, and this will be just so much ahead for another spring. On many farms there is followed a rotation that requires much plowing to be done. Hence the greater necessity for taking advantage of time and circumstances in doing the work properly and well.

Mr. Snow found in the situation cause for grave apprehension, and after a week of investigation he wired the Chicago Board of Trade his belief. That forenoon wheat in the pit advanced five cents, and it continued

going upward until a twenty-two-cent rise

crop, for this is most valuable and important.

All reports are received in cipher, and one man locked in a room works out the solution and makes his report according to the cipher.

#### Fall Plowing Advisable.

It is always safe and best to do all of the plowing in the fall that can be done to advantage. Of course, there may be some kinds of soils and locations that it would be better to let alone until spring, but there is a great saving of time and labor in performing all that is possible in the fall. There is then time to do the work in the best manner, and this will be just so much ahead for another spring. On many farms there is followed a rotation that requires much plowing to be done. Hence the greater necessity for taking advantage of time and circumstances in doing the work properly and well.

Mr. Snow found in the situation cause for grave apprehension, and after a week of investigation he wired the Chicago Board of Trade his belief. That forenoon wheat in the pit advanced five cents, and it continued

going upward until a twenty-two-cent rise

crop, for this is most valuable and important.

All reports are received in cipher, and one man locked in a room works out the solution and makes his report according to the cipher.

#### Fall Plowing Advisable.

It is always safe and best to do all of the plowing in the fall that can be done to advantage. Of course, there may be some kinds of soils and locations that it would be better to let alone until spring, but there is a great saving of time and labor in performing all that is possible in the fall. There is then time to do the work in the best manner, and this will be just so much ahead for another spring. On many farms there is followed a rotation that requires much plowing to be done. Hence the greater necessity for taking advantage of time and circumstances in doing the work properly and well.

Mr. Snow found in the situation cause for grave apprehension, and after a week of investigation he wired the Chicago Board of Trade his belief. That forenoon wheat in the pit advanced five cents, and it continued

going upward until a twenty-two-cent rise

crop, for this is most valuable and important.

All reports are received in cipher, and one man locked in a room works out the solution and makes his report according to the cipher.

#### Fall Plowing Advisable.

It is always safe and best to do all of the plowing in the fall that can be done to advantage. Of course, there may be some kinds of soils and locations that it would be better to let alone until spring, but there is a great saving of time and labor in performing all that is possible in the fall. There is then time to do the work in the best manner, and this will be just so much ahead for another spring. On many farms there is followed a rotation that requires much plowing to be done. Hence the greater necessity for taking advantage of time and circumstances in doing the work properly and well.

Mr. Snow found in the situation cause for grave apprehension, and after a week of investigation he wired the Chicago Board of Trade his belief. That forenoon wheat in the pit advanced five cents, and it continued

going upward until a twenty-two-cent rise

crop, for

**Butter Market Improved.**

The butter market is steady at an advance of half a cent on most of the choice grades. Receipts are still quite large and demand is no more than sufficient to take care of arrivals. Western creamery in large ash tubs is plenty and selling one-half cent or more below similar grades. The lower grades as usual are getting little benefit from the recovery of prices. Choice print and box goods are doing well.

The delay in shipment on account of storms and other causes has helped to strengthen the New York market this week, and the situation has been firm. Considerable stock has been taken out of storage to fill the gap. With the arrival of delayed stocks, prices may show weakness for the time. Any special advance will doubtless bring out more storage butter. New York State dairy is in small supply and has a correspondingly small demand. Imitation creamery slow. Factory is quiet but steady; stock is coming forward slowly. There is quite a firm feeling on packing stock and the light receipts are worked off promptly at full late prices. Receipts of butter at New York, Wednesday, 9847 packages.

The weak condition of the butter market at times during much of the past month is readily understood from the official record of the receipts at New York for September. The figures show arrivals of 207,435 packages, as compared with 181,535 packages for the same month last year. This shows an increase of 25,900 packages, or about 14 per cent. As there was about the same increase in 1901 the gain in the two years was equal to about twenty-eight per cent. Looking back over previous years we find that the highest record was in 1896 when the month's receipts ran up to 186,985 packages, so that this year's figures were 20,430 packages ahead of all preceding records for the month of September; no wonder prices weakened contrary to the usual habit of the market at this time of year.

Holders of storage butter are rather uncertain of the prospect. At present rate of receipts and prices their prospects seem poor. But the demand is large, and there are indications that prices will rise as soon as pastures fail and shipments fall off.

Makers of renovated and imitation butter are having a hard season. When good creamery or dairy butter is low, few care to buy other stuff, and there is less temptation for dealers to substitute a bogus article.

"Packing stock," which is old damaged butter from which renovated is made, is rather scarce and high, thus affording the factory men slight encouragement from the standpoint of raw material.

Cheese is in full supply at the leading markets and prices tending to weaken. Buyers are holding off and the general movement is exceedingly slow. Prices were further reduced at New York Wednesday one-fourth cent per pound all through the list, but full creams and skims, but as yet appear reductions to have attracted very little if any increased attention. Large sizes are in moderate supply, but exporters have no encouragement, and are practically out of the market, and home-trade dealers are showing very little interest. Really fine skims do not appear to be in any surplus and sell fairly, but on all the ordinary grades prices are unsettled and merely a matter of negotiation between buyers and sellers.

**Provisions in Large Supply.**

Larger shipments to market centres have carried provision prices in a slightly downward direction as a whole. But the price movement is irregular, some lines of pork products advancing slightly, and fresh beef holding nearly steady while most lines of pork, including lard, have been marked down a little.

The slaughter of hogs for Boston market the past week was 23,000, which is a little above figures for the preceding week, and for corresponding week last year the export demand has also been larger, the total value by Boston packers having been about \$125,000; preceding week, \$120,000; same week a year ago, \$30,000.

There was a fair increase in the marketing of hogs the past week. The total Western packing amounted to 305,000 hogs, compared with 265,000 the preceding week and 310,000 two weeks ago. For corresponding time last year the number was 315,000, and two years ago 405,000. From March 1 the total is 11,995,000, against 10,845,000 a year ago, an increase of 850,000. Reports in regard to quality of receipts are somewhat variable, but on the whole are fairly good, according to the Cincinnati Price Current. Prices for hogs have had a downward tendency, the closing average at prominent markets being \$5.70 per one hundred pounds, compared with \$5.95 a week ago, \$6 two weeks ago, \$7.20 a year ago and \$6.15 two weeks ago.

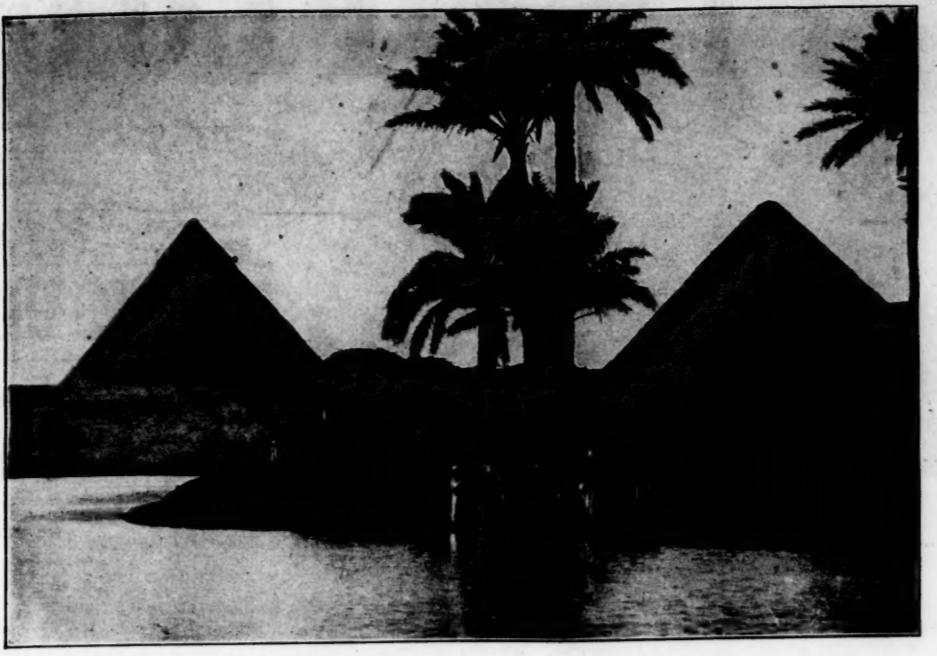
Fresh beef has been shipped to Boston in large amounts for local markets, but the shipments passing through Boston for export have decreased since the live stock trade has been resumed, a larger proportion of exports being made on the hoof. Boston has special facilities for this line of trade and also more favorable rates than Montreal, and is fast regaining the business lost at that city during the embargo.

Of fresh beef arrivals for the week, the total was 192 cars for Boston and seventy-three cars for export, a total of 265 cars; preceding week, 175 cars for Boston and 108 cars for export, a total of 283 cars; same week a year ago, 112 cars for Boston and sixty-six cars for export, a total of 188 cars.

**Vegetables in Short Supply.**

The stormy weather the first part of the week reduced the shipment of vegetables and many lines sold higher. Return of fair weather brought increased supplies and prices sank to about the former level. Corn is not plenty, and much of the stock is poor; farmers hold at \$1 per bushel box. Cabbages are in better supply, but sell readily, the demand being active. Hothouse cucumbers are again a feature of the market. Good ripe tomatoes are scarce and high. Green ones sell fairly well at about 60 cents a bushel. Squashes are more plenty, and are selling low compared with most other vegetables. Turnips seem scarce and high for this time of the year, bringing about the same price as beets, or even considerably more for choice lots. Onions are in good demand, and selling steadily at about 75 cents per bushel. Lima beans and civies also are scarce and high, choice ones bringing almost the holder's own price. Cantaloupes are nearly done, a few good ones still arriving from the West. Artichokes are in the market and sell at \$1.50 to \$2 per bushel.

At New York the demand for potatoes is fairly active and market firm, with prices favoring sellers. Sweet potatoes hold firm at the recent advance. Onions are in light receipt and higher, especially red. Cabbages plenty and weak. Cauliflowers in light receipt and about \$1 higher; short-



THE PYRAMIDS SEEN FROM NATIVE VILLAGE.  
One of the illustrations from Frederic C. Penfield's "Present Day Egypt."

Published by The Century Co.

trimmed sold mainly at \$2 to \$3 and long-trimmed \$1.25 to \$2, with culs 75 cents to \$1. Cucumbers are in good demand when prime. Cucumber pickles run mostly poor. Celery is dull. Eggplants are in light receipt. Green corn is dull. Lettuce is plenty and weak; some St. Louis stock in 1½ dozen boxes, selling at 50 cents, and Washington lettuce in barrels does not exceed \$1.50 to \$2. Lima beans steady for prime. Okra dull and weak. String beans in light receipt and steady; some Baltimore stock received and sold at \$1.25 per half-barrel basket. Squash and turnips dragging. Tomatoes firmer for choice, but poor show no improvement.

**Hay Trade Dull.**

The hay markets everywhere are nearly unchanged from those of last week's reports. Supplies at New York are being fast reduced, and the market will soon take on a firmer tone unless the railroads remove the embargo and bring more hay. At Boston, receipts and stock on hand are large and prices have shown a slightly weaker tendency.

The markets will evidently be well supplied with hay as soon as the railroads and canal boats can move it forward. According to the Cincinnati Price Current the crop will reach 62,750,000 tons. This is not the largest on record, as the yield in 1893 was 65,766,000 tons, and in 1898 68,377,000; but it is larger by ten per cent. than the average of the past ten years, and, with the exception of the crops of 1898 and 1893, is the largest ever harvested in the United States.

New York, instead of being destitute of home-grown hay, has harvested 6,298,000 tons, against 6,719,000 tons in 1902. In the New England States, also, the yield for the season is not far behind that of last year. Wisconsin is put down for 3,510,000 tons in 1903, against 3,269,000 tons in 1902. Hay comes after corn and cotton as the most valuable crop of the United States, corn being down first, cotton next and hay third.

**Potatoes Should Advance.**

The potato market is steady, with prices well maintained. Prices seem too low for the supply in sight.

The rot has about finished, and forced shipments may be expected to decrease. There are complaints of a short supply in central and western New York, Michigan and the Northwest. There is apparent reason to expect a steady advance in prices.

The crop in Maine is certainly a large one, but it appears to be needed to offset the shortage elsewhere.

**Twenty-four Cents for Month's Milk.**

Governor Bachelder of New Hampshire became sarcastic when he received his check for milk shipped to Boston during August. He had sent milk worth \$17.75, but on account of the "unequal production" clause of his contract there was a deduction of \$17.51, leaving the net sum of twenty-four cents for the milk. "I am thankful they did not send for the cows," Governor Bachelder is reported, to have said. "I think little can be said in defense of a system of selling milk that allows contractors, after notifying producers of the abundance of milk and requesting that the quantity not be increased, to deduct \$17.51 from an account of \$17.75 because so little milk was produced by that person during the month. It seems ridiculous absurd for those who did the most to reduce the surplus to be fined the highest for not producing more milk."

Shipments during September were still further reduced. I am now anxious to know whether the milk was enough to meet the demands of the contractors. If not, I expect to be compelled to send them a cow or two to square the account." Governor Bachelder's remarks were shown to C. P. Hood & Co., the contractors to whom allusion was made, but a member of the firm declined to discuss the matter beyond making the statement that the firm had acted according to the contract with Governor Bachelder. "It would have been only fair," said the spokesman, "for Governor Bachelder to have stated the full terms of his contract. The 'unequal production' clause is intended to regulate the amount of milk. It is, of course, a bad thing for the contractor when a shipper sends eight hundred cans one month and only three hundred the next month. These figures do not apply to any shipper, but are merely stated for illustration. Yes, it is possible, under certain conditions, that the deduction for unequal production might nearly equal the value of the milk shipped, as in the case of Governor Bachelder.

The new arrangement between contractors and shippers is somewhat different, as it provides that producers are not to be limited below last winter's production. "The basis of production," said Mr. Wolcott of C. Brigham & Co., milk contractors, "is the output of October, 1902. Each shipper may send each month, for the next six months, the amount of his shipment during October, 1902. There is seldom any trouble about a shipper sending less than his limit. If he sends more he receives the butter price for the excess."

The two cent per can deduction from the Boston price is the contractors' charge for carrying the total surplus and does not apply to the individual producers. Thus the contractors have a double protection, one limiting the amount sent by each producer and the other two cents deduction for carry-

ing the general surplus.

The present price of Boston, 30¢ cents per 5¢ quart can, after deducting average freight and surplus charge, leaves an average at the country shipping station of 27½ cents per can, or not quite 3¢ cents per quart.

**Produce Notes.**

The average condition of flax on Oct. 1, as given in the Government report, was 74, as compared with 80.5 one month ago and 80.3 on Aug. 1, 1903.

The average condition of potatoes on Oct. 1 was 74.6, against 84.3 one month ago, 82.5 on Oct. 1, 1902, 54 at the corresponding date in 1901, and a ten-year average of 73.1.

When the new steamship Columbian, Captain Masters of the Leyland Line's Boston-London service, left the pier at the Grand Junction docks last week, she was drawing twenty-seven feet seven inches and was a "full ship." Her cargo included one hundred thousand bushels of wheat, and 398 heads of cattle were driven aboard just before sailing. A large freight of general merchandise, including apples and provisions, completed her cargo, making her the heaviest laden vessel which has left Boston in a number of months.

Grapes in New York State and New England are decidedly a short crop. The abundance of cheap grapes from California has kept the market from rising as far as would naturally be the case.

The corn-packing season in Maine and the Northeast generally has been very unsatisfactory. Between early droughts, cold midseason and fall frost the crop was close to a total failure. This is the second year in succession when this important money crop has failed Maine farmers.

There is no doubt the system of cold storage of eggs has been a great boon to the farmer, who formerly had to sacrifice the egg product of the poultry-yard in time of plenty. The chief object in storing is to relieve the usual glut in the spring months, for despite all the new breeds of fowls, modern appliances and perfect rations, etc., the fact remains that everybody's hens lay in the spring; the absence of this feature in the autumn and early winter months being responsible for the many attempted systems of egg preservation, of which cold storage, under proper favorable conditions, holds the premier position.

High winter prices are indicated for cabbages. Certain Pennsylvania growers have been offered as high as \$18 a ton for their cabbage crop, and some of them are holding for \$30, and it looks as though they would get it.

A Bennington (Vt.) man, who is a trapper and gatherer of ginseng root, says that of the hundreds of butternut trees that he has examined this season, he discovered one butternut, and that he brought home with him as a curiosity. There is a fairly good crop of walnuts and some chestnuts. It is thought that the continued cool weather and late light frosts that prevailed at the time the nut-bearing trees were in blossom were the cause of the failure of the crop.

In Waterbury, Ct., strawberries and chestnuts were brought to the market from the same farm. The strawberries were of the second crop and were very nice.

The shipments of apples from Virginia are said to be the largest ever known. John S. Woodruff in the Bent Mountain section has sold his Pippins on the trees for \$16,000. A number of other farmers have sold their crops at from \$3000 to \$6000.

The cannery factory at Ellenville, N. Y., has put up 150,000 cans of corn.

The Long Island Cauliflower Association is very busy marketing its stock. Last week about twenty thousand barrels were sent from the various stations, this point shipping the bulk of them. About 1200 barrels a day go to Brooklyn and Manhattan markets. Refrigerator cars are shipped direct to Baltimore, Cincinnati and Philadelphia.

**The Situation in Grain.**

The grain market has seen-sawed considerably during the past two weeks. The general tendency is downward, as might be expected, in view of the favorable completion of recent crop reports. Corn, after keeping everybody on the anxious seat for weeks, is now safe on account of the lateness of frost in the main producing sections. The October Government reports indicate 2,307,960,000 bushels, against 2,623,648,312 bushels last year. Last year's crop was the largest on record, and the crop this year, as reported, stands second. These figures afford no basis for high prices, especially in view of the fact that the wheat is also reported as within eleven million bushels of last year's crop. But the export demand will have a powerful influence over prices.

According to the latest French government estimate, there is shortage in the world's supply of wheat this year as compared with last year of about sixty-eight million bushels.

This shortage ought to mean somewhat better prices than last year for surplus American wheat. French estimate counts flour as wheat which is reasonable, since in England, in 1902, more than one-fifth of the total consumption of wheat was supplied by imports of flour.

The average quality of spring wheat is 85.5, as compared with 87.1 one year ago.

The preliminary returns indicate an oat crop of about 767,000,000 bushels, or an average of 28.4 bushels an acre, as compared with 34.5 bushels one year ago, 25.1 in 1901 and a ten-year average of 27.8.

with artistic illustrations and decorations by Julia Ward Richards and Arthur E. Beecher. Price, \$1.00.

The story of a lumbering and farming community in Michigan, by Eugene Thwing, a new writer, is really a series of incidents hung on a slender thread of character development. The time is the period immediately following the civil war, and the characters, or many of them, are undoubtedly taken from life. Sam Hawkins, who has had a college education without deriving any special benefits, is the mischief-maker of Red-Keg, and patient Lettie Green, who loves him, is the heroine. Hawkins is but one of a quartette of young men, who call themselves "The Invincibles," but who in reality conduct an illicit distillery on a secluded island. There is enough incident, too, in the story to make two books of the "backwoods" type, did the author but possess the art. As it is, episode follows episode with the principal characters lost sight of, and the supernumeraries holding the centre of the stage. There is a single sawing match at Sawyer's Camp, the breaking of the great railway at Red-Keg, the house-raising at Rose Whitemore's, the country dance at sixteen, a parson's donation party, the chastisement of unruly boys by a fearsome schoolmaster, the kidnapping of a pretty Irish girl by Sam Hawkins, and the capture of the "moonshiners" by Lawrence, the tramp detective. Of course, after the law-breaking "hero" is brought to a realizing sense of his crimes, he is persuaded to lead a new life. Hawkins "makes up" with Lettie, who, it appears, has been his wife for three years, saves a life in a great fire and is pardoned for robbing the mail and operating an illicit distillery before his case is tried in the United States Court. The moral tone of the book is, on the whole, above reproach.

The book is a single sawing match at Sawyer's Camp, the breaking of the great railway at Red-Keg, the house-raising at Rose Whitemore's, the country dance at sixteen, a parson's donation party, the chastisement of unruly boys by a fearsome schoolmaster, the kidnapping of a pretty Irish girl by Sam Hawkins, and the capture of the "moonshiners" by Lawrence, the tramp detective. Of course, after the law-breaking "hero" is brought to a realizing sense of his crimes, he is persuaded to lead a new life. Hawkins "makes up" with Lettie, who, it appears,

has been his wife for three years, saves a life in a great fire and is pardoned for robbing the mail and operating an illicit distillery before his case is tried in the United States Court.

The book is a single sawing match at Sawyer's Camp, the breaking of the great railway at Red-Keg, the house-raising at Rose Whitemore's, the country dance at sixteen, a parson's donation party, the chastisement of unruly boys by a fearsome schoolmaster, the kidnapping of a pretty Irish girl by Sam Hawkins, and the capture of the "moonshiners" by Lawrence, the tramp detective. Of course, after the law-breaking "hero" is brought to a realizing sense of his crimes, he is persuaded to lead a new life. Hawkins "makes up" with Lettie, who, it appears,

has been his wife for three years, saves a life in a great fire and is pardoned for robbing the mail and operating an illicit distillery before his case is tried in the United States Court.

The book is a single sawing match at Sawyer's Camp, the breaking of the great railway at Red-Keg, the house-raising at Rose Whitemore's, the country dance at sixteen, a parson's donation party, the chastisement of unruly boys by a fearsome schoolmaster, the kidnapping of a pretty Irish girl by Sam Hawkins, and the capture of the "moonshiners" by Lawrence, the tramp detective. Of course, after the law-breaking "hero" is brought to a realizing sense of his crimes, he is persuaded to lead a new life. Hawkins "makes up" with Lettie, who, it appears,

has been his wife for three years, saves a life in a great fire and is pardoned for robbing the mail and operating an illicit distillery before his case is tried in the United States Court.

The book is a single sawing match at Sawyer's Camp, the breaking of the great railway at Red-Keg, the house-raising at Rose Whitemore's, the country dance at sixteen, a parson's donation party, the chastisement of unruly boys by a fearsome schoolmaster, the kidnapping of a pretty Irish girl by Sam Hawkins, and the capture of the "moonshiners" by Lawrence, the tramp detective. Of course, after the law-breaking "hero" is brought to a realizing sense of his crimes, he is persuaded to lead a new life. Hawkins "makes up" with Lettie, who, it appears,

has been his wife for three years, saves a life in a great fire and is pardoned for robbing the mail and operating an illicit distillery before his case is tried in the United States Court.

The book is a single sawing match at Sawyer's Camp, the breaking of the great railway at Red-Keg, the house-raising at Rose Whitemore's, the country dance at sixteen, a parson's donation party, the chastisement of unruly boys by a fearsome schoolmaster, the kidnapping of a pretty Irish girl by Sam Hawkins, and the capture of the "moonshiners" by Lawrence, the tramp detective. Of course, after the law-breaking "hero" is brought to a realizing sense of his crimes, he is persuaded to lead a new life. Hawkins "makes up" with Lettie, who, it appears,

has been his wife for three years, saves a life in a great fire and is pardoned for robbing the mail and operating an illicit distillery before his case is tried in the United States Court.

The book is a single sawing match at Sawyer's Camp, the breaking of the great railway at Red-Keg, the house-raising at Rose Whitemore's, the country dance at sixteen, a parson's donation party, the chastisement of unruly boys by a fearsome schoolmaster, the kidnapping of a pretty Irish girl by Sam Hawkins, and the capture of the "moonshiners" by Lawrence, the tramp detective. Of course, after the law-breaking "hero" is brought to a realizing sense of his crimes, he is persuaded to lead a new life. Hawkins "makes up" with Lettie, who, it appears,</p



**MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN**  
NEW ENGLAND AND  
JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE

TELEPHONE NO. 3707 MAIN.

Certainly there has been very little weather during the past summer to make the sun freckle.

Harvard will probably recover, but the crimson head will long ache at the memory of David Amherst's little sling shot.

Who will march with Dowie and give us the magazine article? We have enough faith in the sincerity of the leader to believe that he will not do it himself.

It is difficult not to suspect in Fra Alberto's attitude toward college education that, at the formative period, there was little pilgrimage toward some established centre of collegiate education.

The postal receipts of the Hub during September were two per cent. greater than in the September preceding. We hope this does not mean that there are two per cent. more Bostonians who have elected literature as a life work?

The Chicago manufacturer whose son has recently inaugurated a strike in his factory, wherein he was acting foreman, may well exclaim, "How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to have a son who has become president of a labor union!"

Will Boston establish a local branch of the Dyspeptic Club that has been organized at Jersey City. The method of the club is sympathetic. There are to be introspective papers discussing the individual dyspepsias, and the battle with the Demon is apparently to be conducted with method and purpose.

Apparently the officials of the Sagadahoc County Fair were inclined to view as a fake the strike inaugurated by the fakirs; but, as seen from a distance, the faking brotherhood, two hundred strong in this instance, had rather the stronger position. A county fair without the fakir would be a good deal like a banquet without salt.

While the young men in Dr. Wiley's squad are sitting down to their diet of salsiccia acid, they may take comfort in knowing that it is a favorite health food with the nitrosomomas and the nitrobacter, two interesting little bacteria now under investigation at the new Technology laboratory right here in Boston.

We are interested to note the advent of a new magazine which promises us just the kind of fiction that appeals to the readers with red blood in their veins." Our own blood is—at least was the last time we cut our finger—quite red, and yet we have seen many stories described in just this fashion that did not all appeal to us.

The troubled depths of modern superstition are again stirred and brought to the surface by the arrest of a palmist in Chicago, believed to be the person wanted in Boston for larceny. The average intelligent citizen seldom realises how many persons still make a comfortable living by methods that are supposed to belong way back in the dark ages.

Is the return of crinoline possible? Hardly any fashion of the past has been so ridiculed in the retrospect by both sexes, and yet Paris is sending out terrifying rumors. A French writer has recently said, looking back at the period when crinoline was the fashion, that he still curses the authors of a fashion that for five years utterly obscured French taste.

Truly these are democratic days when a prince of Persia may be sued by the Royal Dentist for the unprincely sum of \$2000. The inventive lady of the "Arabian Nights" could hardly have imagined such a situation; even we of the Twentieth Century can scarce evade the thought that Dr. Wagshal, the dentist in question, is something of a mad wag.

The times have taught humanity to take the ordinary testimonial with a grain of salt; we even hesitate to be convinced when Mr. Corbett, over his own photograph, declares that some of his friends have been greatly benefited by such and such a family specific. But a testimonial from the Board of Trade still carries several tons of weight, and the Good Government Association is to be congratulated in having its purposes so publicly and warmly endorsed by that important body.

We are interested to note that the principal of a Western school announces that he is using the daily paper as a means of interesting his classes in geography. If he also interests them in getting the best out of the daily paper he will be doing a service, not only to his pupils, but to the paper also. One of the main sources of strength in adverse criticism of the press lies in the fact that its readers, as a mass, are not yet developed to the point of demanding a full allowance of genuine respect from those who conduct editorial policies.

In the Middle Ages there might have been more sympathy for the New Haven person who recently came near to murdering his better half because she would talk too much. In the Twentieth Century, however, impartial justice gives her the last word by sentencing the indignant husband to three months of bachelor meditation. What will happen if she says "I told you so" when he comes out, remains for the future to settle. The temptation will naturally be great, but we sincerely hope that she will find strength to resist it.

New Haven clergymen comments as follows on President Hadley's recent address to the Spanish War veterans: "Dr. Hadley says: 'The civil war was the only way to remove the differences between the North and South. It was a process of surgery necessary to remove a dangerous disease.' Nice English that; nice language!" And then the reverend gentleman continues: "But it is rot. The peanut republic of Mexico abolished slavery without bloodshed." How, we wonder, would the speaker define his own English; and his own language?

Mr. William Lloyd Garrison's indignant protest against the Chinatown raid is something to be taken very seriously. It is one thing to carry out a law, even if the justice of the law is not universally admitted, but it is quite another for an ordinarily self-respecting community to see itself reflected in its daily papers very much in the character of an unusually large gang of hoodlums.

Nor is it altogether comforting to reflect that similar action would hardly have been taken against the descendants or representatives of any other nationality,—except our own Indians.

The special poultry course at Rhode Island Agricultural College was the first of the kind, and is still one of the best. The writer, who was present at the first session, and also occasionally during subsequent years, has been pleased to note the steady improvement in system, equipment and grade of instruction, until it has become possible to pack a surprising amount of help and teaching into a six weeks course. It would almost pay to attend the whole term of the school just to hear "Father Isaac" Felch show the young folks how to judge and score pure-bred poultry, or to listen to J. F. Crandall while he "talks turkey" and answers questions by the score without the least doubt. An enthusiastic young man or woman may pick up points during such a course that might never come to their attention even after years of practical work on their own account. It is just such a course as any farmer's son or daughter needs if interested in any branch of poultry affairs.

The proposed enlargement of the Erie canal system has been arousing decided opposition among the farmers of New York State. The cost would be enormous, even if not increased by political jobbery. The benefit would be shared by the whole nation, and the expense should be divided in some way and not saddled upon a single State. Something should be done. It looks as though Canadian cities were gaining business at the expense of New York, and chiefly by reason of the canal system of Canada. Montreal's exports have doubled in twenty years, while New York's have increased less than fifty per cent. Boston has suffered in like manner. A good canal from Lake Erie and the one projected across Cape Cod would bring Boston and Providence as well as New York within the line of inland navigation reaching away to the end of Lake Superior. Great enterprises of this kind should be managed by the national Government and carried on during times of business dullness, when the country would otherwise be full of idle and distressed laborers.

**Saving Corn Fodder.**  
In conversing with quite a number of good farmers recently, I find that not a few have their doubts about the advisability of cutting up corn for fodder. They think it is too expensive a feed when cost of hand-labor, husking and shredding is all footed up. I have noticed a number of new silos built this fall, and it seems that about all our farmers who are engaged in the dairy business now have them. It will undoubtedly pay any man who raises cattle to any considerable extent to build a silo.

But to cut up all the corn to make dry fodder for winter feeding, there is a question about its being the most economical feed, so far as roughage is concerned. The cheapest and best way we have ever found for disposing of a part of the fodder crop is to feed it in the pasture field as long as nice weather lasts in the fall. Here winter begins in earnest about Thanksgiving, and stock is hardly ever placed in regular winter quarters before that time. Then we have October and November, if not a part of September, when fodder can be profitably fed out. The corn can be husked as the fodder is needed, and if not all needed for fattening swine may be thrown in small heaps and in the barn or pens out doors. Without reshocking the fodder is carted directly to the field, and enough can be scattered around to last several days, it will be sufficient to make say two feedings a week.

The refuse of corn stalks thus left in the ground is a great protection to the blue grass, and will stimulate an early and vigorous growth the following season. If the hay crop is short it is better, perhaps, to piece it out with fodder than to have to buy hay. But if fodder is not all fed out doors along in the fall it should be placed under shelter of some kind, for it doesn't pay to go out and dig it out of the snow or mud, cutting up the fields, and this when half the fodder is rotten. This season the labor problem has been a difficult one to solve on most farms, for men could not be had to cut up corn in many instances. Work the farmer can't do right along from one season to another with his regular farm force had better not be planned out too extensively.

**Mr. Chamberlain at Glasgow.**  
The largest hall in Glasgow seats about three thousand persons, but six thousand tickets had been issued to hear Mr. Chamberlain. The house was packed four hours before the time set for the meeting. When the ex-Colonial secretary appeared he received a tremendous ovation. The man of the hour of the British Empire, as he stood bowing his acknowledgements to the vast audience, was indeed a striking figure. Many had begun to fear that the strain of the past four years was telling heavily upon him, and that his extraordinary youth, in spite of sixty-seven summers, was rapidly disappearing, but it soon became apparent that this was not so. Mr. Chamberlain was the embodiment of stalwart vigor upon this occasion. Even his voice was fresh and youthful. There was no attempt at oratory, no striving after effect. His whole speech was delivered with great restraint, in a calmly argumentative tone, except when in paying a tribute to the greatness of the British Empire, he rose to real eloquence.

Mr. Chamberlain has often said of late that if he were vouchsafed seven years more of life and health, he would guarantee to carry England with him in his tariff policy. But many of his ardent supporters think that he will triumph within three years from now.

Mr. Chamberlain's peroration was as follows: "I warn you, I urge you, I implore you to do nothing that will tend towards the disintegration of the Empire, not to refuse to sacrifice futile superstition and inept prejudice, and thereby to lose the results of centuries of noble effort and patriotic endeavour."

**Shall We Ever be Able to Fly?**  
The disaster that attended Darius Green and his flying machine seemed to have been repeated in some respects by the failure that attended the attempt of Mr. Manley to launch satisfactorily Professor Langley's aerodrome. The machine went up instead of forward and up, and sank in the waters of the Potomac only to come to the surface a wreck. It did not even float through the air with the greatest of ease for a short distance, as did the flying young man on the giant trapeze, for its machinery that was intended to imitate the soaring of a bird refused to work, as if nature had placed a



NEW SEEDLING HYDRANGEA "SUPERBA," GROWN BY M. H. WALSH.  
Awarded the Silver Gilt Medal at the exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

ban on the copying of her skillful devices. It was a costly experiment, this initial trip of the air ship, for \$50,000 of the appropriation of Congress for army, ordnance and fortification improvements was spent on the trial, to say nothing of the loss sustained by the Smithsonian Institution through the same cause.

Still neither Professor Langley nor Mr. Manley are discouraged. They still have faith in the final success of a machine built on the principle of the aerodrome, and faith often leads to victory. A great many inventors have met with discouragement at the outset, and by persistency have triumphed in the end, though it must be confessed, too, that thousands of inventors have seen their designs come to naught. But air ships are in the air, to use a current form of expression, and hundreds of people predict that their children will be practically familiar with profitable aerial navigation. Julian Hawthorne even goes so far as to say that it is imaginable that human beings will yet overcome the law of gravitation, and not at will through the encasing air, and that investigations into the finer qualities of matter may explain just what this quality is that we call weight so that we may be on the way of getting rid of it. In the Book-lover's Magazine Mr. Hawthorne says: "There is nothing in the muscular system of a sea-gull which can explain its remaining for hours, and perhaps for days, on the wing; and it may turn out that electricity or some sister power is keeping it up in a manner so simple as to escape detection. Why," he asks, in conclusion, "should not man walk on air, or cleave it with the speed of an arrow, without any material machinery whatever?" This flight of imagination is worthy of the writer's father, the great psychological romancer, and dreamers have been sometimes prophetic, but we fear that Hawthorne's suggestions about the possibility of the atmosphere supporting flying men as the water supports floating or swimming ones are too extravagant to be seriously entertained. Nevertheless the vision of the hero of "Lockley Hall" may become measurably true, though none of us now on earth will live to see it.

"The heavens filled with commerce,  
Argosies of magic sails,  
Pilots of the purple twilight  
Dropping down with silken bales."

Langley's first experiment was more successful than his second one, and perhaps his next attempt may be a happy verification of the saying about the third time that never fails.

**Good Roads in the East.**

For the last ten years the question of road improvement has received a good deal of attention from the legislators in the Eastern States, notably in Massachusetts and New Jersey. Careful study of the road question in these States soon developed the fact that the counties and towns were doing little and in many cases nothing, and that the roads were gradually becoming worse instead of better.

In Massachusetts the idea was first conceived of having the State and civil subdivisions thereof co-operate in the improvement of the roads. A State law embodying this principle was adopted in New Jersey about the same time as in Massachusetts, and for the last ten years remarkable progress has been made in these two States. Indeed, the principle of State aid has become so popular within the last few years that this same principle has been enacted into law in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Delaware and Pennsylvania, and the idea is being carefully considered by the legislatures of many of the Southern and Western States.

M. O. Eldridge, Assistant Director, Office of Public Road Inquiries of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, recently made an inspection trip through the States of Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New York. In an interview Mr. Eldridge had the following to say in regard to the road conditions in these States:

"I am fully convinced, from my recent trip, that the roads which have been built in the East through the aid of the State and under the direction of highway commissions are the best roads in the United States, and are equal, if not superior, to the best roads in the world. This is due to the fact that these roads have been built under intelligent supervision, by skillful workmen, out of the very best materials and with American road-building machinery; whereas, most of the roads that I have seen in the old country were built by hand, and have since been maintained in the same way. In spite of the long drought which prevailed throughout the New England States during the spring and summer the State roads were firm and smooth, and although I personally inspected over five hundred miles of improved roads, I did not see a single one which had ravelled or which had signs of wear from the recent dry weather. In the southeastern part of Massachusetts and along Cape Cod Bay, and in the southern part of Connecticut, the old roads were composed entirely of sand, but in spite of the dry weather the State roads built on these sand foundations are remarkably hard and smooth."

Mr. Eldridge was asked if he thought the people of the Eastern States who had already built some good roads, and who have



NEW SEEDLING HYDRANGEA "SUPERBA," GROWN BY M. H. WALSH.  
Awarded the Silver Gilt Medal at the exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

organized to continue the work along the present lines, would be willing to accept assistance from the general Government in building roads as provided for in the Brownlow bill?

"I believe," replied Mr. Eldridge, "that the people of the Eastern States are so enthusiastic on the subject of good roads that they would be glad to accept the co-operation of the Government. They have been building good roads for the past ten years, yet the work of completing the system has just fairly started. If the present plans and liberal appropriations are continued, it will take many years to improve all the important highways in these States, and consequently the people are anxious to secure any additional aid possible. The State highway commissioners of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York and New Jersey expressed themselves as being in favor of national aid, and I believe that all the good roads people in the Eastern States are in favor of it."

**Crank and Publicity.**

The publicity given to the doings of cranks is harmful, because it results in the multiplication of these pests, who are of no use in the world, except, perhaps, in the way of testing the virtue of patience among the saner part of the community.

Pity, however, for their vagaries should not blind us to their possibility for doing harm. We doubt if such a thing as a harmless crank exists, though we hear enough about them in the newspapers. The man so dedicated only waits for a good opportunity to commit some desperate act that will give him notoriety. His vanity is abnormal, and, failing to get recognition in any other way, he resorts to deeds of violence to bring himself before the public. He does not value his own life much, and he is willing to endanger it if he can attain to the dignity of a martyr in the minds of people, who, in their loss of mental balance, are like himself.

Three of our Presidents have been slain, each one by a crank, and yet we seem to think that few precautions should be taken to protect the Chief Executive of the nation from deadly assault.

Congress has failed to pass any measures that would result in better security for the head of the nation, evidently believing that it would interfere with republican simplicity to take anything like military precautions to secure the safety of the President on all occasions and in all places. In old times it was the custom in this country for visitors to walk into the offices of our public functionaries without ceremony and oftentimes without special announcement, but those days, with the rapid growth of the country, have passed, and only in very small communities can anything like this democratic system, or rather lack of system, exist.

Notwithstanding, however, the care that is taken to guard officials, they are often annoyed by persistent cranks who are seeking to obtain a cheap fame like that which Wilkes Booth sought when he took for his model the ambitious youth who fired the Epsom dome. President Roosevelt has been recently disturbed in the White House by two or three vagrants, and it would have been wise if they had been turned out and dismissed to obscurity without letting the whole country know of their wild antics. They sought disreputable celebrity and they got it, and this may tempt others to follow in their footsteps. Man is an imitative creature at best. He wants to patter after his fellows, and when he is a crank he of course imitates what is bad and extravagant. If his freaks were kept secret, his followers would be few.

**Poisons.**

Accidents are common in dealing with or getting rid of poisonous drugs; and in disposing of any poison no longer required, or about whose identity any doubts are entertained, care should be taken that they are effectively destroyed, or they may turn up again in unexpected fashion, and become agents for mischief. The writer remembers a case in which a stick of phosphorus was thrown out of the back door and forgotten for some time. Later on several hens were found dead, and these were boiled up with the wash for the pigs. Next, two fine sows were found to be ill. Nothing could be made of their symptoms; some hap-hazard treatment for their relief failed, and both died. A post-mortem examination was determined on, and as soon as the first one was opened the cause of the death was at once apparent—it smelled like a match factory. This led to an examination of the contents of the washtub, the remains of the poisoned hens were raked out, and finally the piece of phosphorus was found among the bushes into which it had been thrown.

Every bottle, tin or package ought to be distinctly labeled with the name of the drug it contains and, if poisons, with the word "Poison," preferably with the regulation label with red letters on a black or white ground. Labels will become defaced by the action of time and dirty handling, and damp will cause them to drop off, so that when necessary they should be renewed. A few "blank slips" and "poison" labels can be obtained from the chemist from whom the farmer obtains his supply of drugs, or if not, any slip of white paper plainly written on with the name of the drug, and pasted or gummed on the package, is better than nothing.

All medicines should be kept in a special

cupboard, in a dry place, and under lock and key, and the key should not leave the custody of some responsible person, preferably the owner or somebody who understands at least something about the nature of the drugs. This is a useful plan, not only as a measure of precaution against the misuse of, or accidents with, poisons, but because nearly all medicinal agents deteriorate in quality by keeping in paper packets, or in a damp place, and many are entirely spoiled, and become practically inert, by exposure to a strong light, to the air, or in a damp place.

**How to Use Nitrate of Soda.**

The drift of advice at the present day is to recommend nitrate of soda as the best source from which the farmer can obtain nitrogen. This advice is based for the most part on the fact that nitrogen in that form is most readily available as plant food, the effect being seen on some crops within twenty-eight hours of its application, in the deeper green of the leaves, one of the striking effects of nitrogen food when incorporated in the plant.

The cause of this is, that whereas other forms of nitrogen have to go through quite a chemical change before they become available, nitrate of soda is the one form in which it exists as almost pure plant form. Now it is very generally known that of the three essentials in fertilizers, nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid, while the two latter are not leached by rain out of common tillage soils, the former, on the contrary, may be taken into solution by water and carried down into the lower strata beyond the reach of the roots of our annual crops, and be taken from our fields and mingled with the brook, or wherever the water finds an outlet.

In ordinary seasons this characteristic of the nitrogen element has not always an important bearing on the selection of a source for supply, as the rainfall is rarely so heavy in any shower as to carry it below the feeding ground of the roots of our vegetables. Yet in the economy of farming it is wise to bear this fact in mind and govern ourselves accordingly.

When buying our fertilizers it will be wise to ask from what source its nitrogen is taken, and to prefer those where it is not all from nitrate of soda, preferring that it should be partly from dried blood, bone, cottonseed meal or fish—in which form, while not so available, it is less liable to be wasted by heavy rains and become plant food for our crops in their more advanced stage of growth.

If our fertilizer is of the low-grade sort, which makes up the great bulk of those sold in the market, containing but two or three per cent. of nitrogen, there will be but little probability of its containing any nitrate of soda in its composition; what they will be likely to come from dissolved bone. The higher grade, those whose nitrogen runs up to five and six per cent., will be very likely to have the nitrate, and if the bags containing it have a moist look on the outside one may safely infer the presence of a large proportion of it. I have had the importance of the wisdom of knowing in what form nitrogen entered in various forms in fertilizers greatly impressed on me this season by some costly personal experience. I used a number of tons of a high-grade fertilizer on several crops which were planted the latter part of May; then came the remarkably heavy rains of June, the effects of which, as the results have proved, were to carry the nitrate of soda, which entered largely into its composition, down below the feeding ground of the crops to which the fertilizer had been applied. The result has been that I have had to replace the leached-away nitrate by a fresh application.

The advice, now often given, to make more than one application of

# DE LAVAL

## CREAM SEPARATORS

Are In a Class By Themselves  
There Being 475,000 In Use  
Or Ten Times All Other Makes Combined  
**FIRST---ALWAYS BEST---CHEAPEST**

Send for catalogue and name of  
nearest local agent.

**THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.**  
NEW ENGLAND AGENTS:  
STODDARD MFG. CO.  
RUTLAND, VT.  
GENERAL OFFICES:  
74 CORTLANDT ST.,  
NEW YORK.

### The Markets.

#### BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

ARRIVAL OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOWN AND BRIGHTON.

For the week ending Oct. 21, 1903.

**Sheep**  
Cattle Sheep Suckers Hogs Veal

This week.....17,569 75 18,136 1965

Last week.....16,605 130 18,999 1772

One year ago.....16,210 105 17,762 1883

Horses.....505

Prices on Northern Cattle.

**Sheep**—Per hundred pounds on total weight of hide, tailow, and meat, extra, \$4.00; 67.75; second quality, \$4.00; 42.50; a few choice single pairs, \$7.00; 67.75; some of the poorest bulls, etc., \$2.75; 67.50. Western steers, \$3.87.66. Store Cattle—Farrow cows, \$15.25; fancy milch bulls, \$4.00; 70; milch cows, \$30.48; yearlings, \$10.15; two-year-olds, \$15.25; three-year-olds, \$20.30.

Sheep—Per pound, live weight, 2½¢; extra, 4½¢; sheep and lambs per cwt., 4½¢; lots, \$3.50; 4½¢; lambs, 3½¢.

Fat Hogs—Pork, Western, 61¢; bacon, 11¢; weight; steaks, wholesale—retail, \$2.50; \$7.00; country dressed hogs, 61¢; 7½¢.

VEAL CALVES—32¢/lb. #2.

HIDES—Brighton—61¢/lb. #2; country lots, 6½¢.

CALF SKINS—13¢/lb.; dairy skins, 40¢/doz.

TALLOW—Brighton, 32½¢/lb.; country lots, 2½¢/lb.

PELTS—40¢/doz.

Cattle, Sheep. Cattle, Sheep.

**Maine.** At Brighton. J. S. Henry 14

The Libby Co. 85 200

Farmington L.S. 35 500

**Massachusetts.** At Brighton. J. S. Henry 24

Hanson 50 500 O. H. Forbush 19

W. H. Bardwell 10

Chapman & Son 10

L. W. Harris 22 30 J. S. Henry 54

P. A. Berry 27 R. Connors 40

A. F. McIntire & Son 45 H. Gilmore 40

W. McEntire 6 J. P. Day 12

S. H. Wardwell 8 L. Stetson 5

E. R. Foye 10 T. J. Moroney 9

M. D. Gould 10 H. Whitney 11

M. D. Holt 20 A. C. Foss 15

L. H. Gould 16

**Western.** At Brighton. Dowd & Kister 39

W. F. Wallace 18 Morris Beef Co. 308

H. F. Cotton 10 Swift & Co. 299

H. F. Whitney 41 N. E. D. M. & Wool 72

**At N. E. D. M. & Wool Co.** 3300

Frank Wood 54 144 Swift & Co. 199

W. F. Wallace 110 175 At Watertown. J. A. Hathaway 266

**Vermont.** At Watertown. Canada. At Brighton. J. S. Henry 11

A. W. Converse 165

E. E. Alden 43 350 At N. E. D. M. & Wool Co.

Fred Savage 32 75

A. F. Jones & Co. 9

B. H. Lamb 41

At Watertown. Frank Wood 54 144

Swift & Co. 199

W. F. Wallace 110 175

At Watertown. J. A. Hathaway 266

**Export Traffic.**

No improvement is noted. But there exists a little firmer tone. A change for the better is visible any week to be noticed after the run of London and home-fed cattle is limited. Latest sales on cattle at Liverpool, 10½¢/lb. d. w., and at London, 10½¢/lb. d. w. The weeks' shipments were 1662 cattle. No sheep or horses were sent.

Shipments and destinations: On steamer Boston, for London, 299 cattle by Swift & Co., 200 do. by Morris Beef Company. On steamer Ionia, for Liverpool, 198 cattle by Morris Beef Company, 146 do. by J. A. Hathaway, 44 Canadian cattle by Gordon & Ironsides, 60 Canadian by W. Laveck, 50 do. by Baker & Williamson. On steamer Cambrian, to London, 204 cattle by Morris Beef Company, 199 do. by Swift & Co. On steamer Kingston, for Antwerp, 50 cattle by Dowd & Kister, 412 do. by Gordon & Ironsides, 28 Canadian cattle by H. Gilmor.

**Horse Business.**

Another week of inactivity prevailed at many of the sale stables of the city. Dealers are continually expecting an improved demand, but probably the high prices on good Western stock reflect on the trade. At H. S. Morris' son's stable, 4 carloads were mostly sold, and they are trade is just a little better, but not very strong. Sales ranged from \$1.00 to \$1.25. At M. A. Colman & Son's stable, 5 carloads were sold; none selling higher than \$225 or \$250 per pair. They sold out close, showing a slight improvement. At Moses Colman & Son's stable were sold 65 head, but buyers were not especially strong. Prices were not especially strong. The range was \$400/175. At Welch & Hall Company's stable were sold 2 cars of Western, but there was a slow trade; 10 head, 100 do. 1600 lbs, sold at \$185/225. The weeks' imports into Vermont for logging purposes.

**Union Yards, Watertown.**

Tuesday—There is not an extensive demand. Still butchers seemed ready to buy and make a price. R. E. French sold 3 slim cows, 725 lbs, at \$1.60. A. Davis bought some 25 head, all grades, of 750-1150 lbs, at \$1.00/24¢, the wide range. Best Western sold 10¢/lb. lower than last week. H. Whitney sold 4 beef cows, 4010 lbs, at 4½¢/lb. 800 lbs, at 2½¢/lb. slim cows, of 3300 lbs, at 1½¢/lb. J. A. Hathaway sold 25 steers, of 1600 lbs, at \$1.60/1300 lbs, at 5¢/lb. 3000 lbs, at 4½¢/lb.

**Meat Cows.**

These are coming freely and not selling so well as last week. Too many are on sale for the good of the market. A. C. Foss sold 4 choice cows at \$100 each. Sales of cows at \$30/45.

**Fat Hogs.**

No change in values, with Western at 61¢/6c. Local hogs, 61¢/6c. d. w.

#### THE WOOL MARKET.

Extra northern dairy.....	22½
New York twins, extra, ♀ lb.....	11½
New York twins, seconds, ♀ lb.....	9½
Vermont twins, extra.....	11½
Vermont twins, seconds.....	9½
Wisconsin twins, extra, ♀ lb.....	11½
Wisconsin twins, seconds, ♀ lb.....	9½
Olive hats, ♀ lb.....	11½

#### Eggs.

Eastern chicks fancy, ♀ doz.....	34½
Eastern first, ♀ doz.....	22½
Michigan first to extra.....	25½
Vt. and N. H. fair to good.....	14½
Western.....	11½
Western untested.....	22½
Western selected, fresh.....	22½
Western dirties.....	19½

Refrigerator stock.....

19½

19½

19½

19½

19½

19½

19½

19½

19½

19½

19½

19½

19½

19½

19½

19½

19½

19½

19½

19½

19½

19½

19½

19½

19½

19½

19½

19½

19½

19½

19½

19½

19½

19½

19½

19½

19½

19½

19½

19½

19½

19½

19½

19½

19½

19½

19½

19½

19½

19½

19½

19½

19½

19½

19½

19½

19½

19½

19½

19½

19½

19½

19½

19½

19½

**Our Domes.****The Workbox.**

KNITTED SMILAX LACE.

Cast on 26 stitches, knit across plain.  
1st row—Three plain (over twice, purl 2 together), hereafter called fagot, 12 plain, fagot, 1 plain, over, narrow, over twice, 2 plain, fagot, 1 plain.

2d row—Fagot, 1 plain, knit and seam first loop, knit and seam second loop, making 4 stitches of 2 loops throughout; one plain, purl 1, plain, fagot, 6 plain, slip 4 stitches on the left hand needle, one by one, over the first stitch on same needle, over twice, 2 plain, fagot, 3 plain.

3d row—Three plain, fagot, 2 plain, knit and seam first loop, knit and seam second loop, 6 plain, fagot, 2 plain, over, narrow, 4 plain, fagot.

4th row—Fagot, 5 plain, purl 1, 2 plain, fagot, 12 plain, fagot, 3 plain.

5th row—Three plain, fagot, 6 plain, slip 4 stitches over 1 as before, over twice, 2 plain, fagot, 3 plain, over, narrow, 3 plain, fagot.

6th row—Fagot, 4 plain, purl 1, 3 plain, fagot, 2 plain, knit and seam first loop, knit and seam second loop, 6 plain, fagot, 3 plain.

7th row—Three plain, fagot, 12 plain, fagot, 4 plain, over, narrow, 2 plain, fagot.

8th row—Fagot, 3 plain, purl 1, 4 plain, fagot, 6 plain, slip 4 over as before, over twice, 2 plain, fagot, 3 plain.

9th row—Three plain, fagot, 2 plain, knit and seam first loop, knit and seam second loop, 6 plain, fagot, 5 plain, over, narrow, 1 plain, fagot.

10th row—Fagot, 2 plain, purl 1, 5 plain, fagot, 12 plain, fagot, 3 plain.

11th row—Three plain, fagot, 6 plain, slip 4 stitches over as before, over twice, 2 plain, fagot, 6 plain, over, narrow, fagot.

12th row—Bind off 3 stitches, 6 plain, fagot, 2 plain, knit and seam first loop, knit and seam second loop, 6 plain, fagot, 3 plain.

Repeat from first row.

EVA M. NILES.

**Sharpness in Woman's Voice.**

Ella Wheeler Wilcox, in an article on the sharpness of the American woman's voice, says:

"Parents and teachers are inexhaustibly indifferent to the placing of voices of children. One of the most brilliantly educated young women of my acquaintance, a graduate with honors from several colleges, speaks with the voice of a startled parrot. After ten minutes her most instructive and interesting conversation becomes insupportable to one of sensitive nerves."

"The chatter of society women at teas and receptions is about as pleasant to the ear as the sound of a buzz-saw or the filing of edged tools."

"The nose, the head and the throat seem to produce the voices of most Americans. Rarely do we meet one who uses the chest tones, or whose voice seems to be the expression of the entire being. When we think of the wonderful things that are accomplished now in teaching the dumb and the deaf to speak, it ought to make us realize what could be done with a little effort to beautify the voices of those possessed of all their faculties."

"There are so many painful sounds in this mechanical and mercantile age which we are forced to hear, why not make a science of cultivating musical voices? A few moments given daily to exercises for that purpose will accomplish wonders in a few months. It is worth the effort."

"If you take two or three of the first lessons given singers, and practice these twenty minutes a day, your speaking voice will improve. Or if you lie on your back without a pillow, breathe deeply and repeat the vowels of the alphabet over and over, with chest tones, a few moments morning and night, your voice will grow mellower and sweeter."

"Before a little girl learns physiology or algebra, she should be taught to speak agreeably, since a woman's voice is often the only music in a home."

**Discussion Bits.**

Celery is easily kept in perfect condition for several days at our house. It is washed, put in a canning bottle, sealed tight and set in a cold place. The tops will have to be trimmed off to allow its being put in the can.

The druggist in the family says that to remove a glass stopper from a bottle tip it to one side and hold a lighted match under the neck of the bottle till the bottle, but not the stopper, is hot. This expands the bottle so that the stopper may be removed. Or give the stopper a sharp tap with a knife, holding the finger on the opposite side to modify the jar.

"The proper way to dry woolens," says a large manufacturer of woolen goods, "is to hang the garments on the line dripping wet without wringing out at all. If dried in this way the shrinkage will be so slight as to be almost unnoticeable."

Camphor, as is well known, is useful in keeping away moths, but it should never be placed near skin, as it causes this fur to change color, producing streaks of gray and yellow.

Grind horseradish in a meat chopper; it beats the grating iron and there are no sore eyes.

Ham soaked in milk over night will be found exceedingly tender and sweet when used for breakfast the next morning.

Cake recipes which I use with a whipped cream filling I find are much too sweet. One cannot deprive the filling of sugar or it will be tasteless. I use from one quarter to one-half a cup less of sugar in the cake. By the way, just dust a suspicion of salt in your cream filling before using it; the improvement is a big one.

Does any one know the comfort as well as the quickness with which some kinds of sewing may be done with the use of two needles? Now that shirring is coming into vogue two rows can be run in almost the same time as one, and in sowing a braid flat on the bottom of a skirt, a saving, both of the skirt (which is handled less) and of time, will be accomplished by the use of two needles.

A nice method of filling a rose jar is to dry rose leaves, lay in salt with spices such as cloves, cinnamon and cassia, and turn over the filled jar some choice cologne or pure alcohol. The spices may be left out and other sweet-smelling flowers substituted.

If the water is blued when cleaning windows, they will retain their brilliancy longer and polish much more quickly.

Some one ought to write an article upon

how to keep a teakettle clean, so few people ever wash them (on the inside), but keep putting water in with the water that has been standing in the kettle for no one knows how long a time. I think the kettle should be washed on the inside at least once a day, and fresh water put in every time it is to be used for tea or coffee. First pour out all the water that has been standing in the kettle.—Good Housekeeping.

**The Nervous Child's Training.**

A child born with a nervous constitution is to be pitied or envied, according as he has parents who do or do not know how to treat him. Character is made or marred, even more than we are wont to believe, by the training which the child receives, and the future of no child is more absolutely in the keeping of its father and mother than that of the nervous child. By injudicious treatment such a child may be made to grow up a physical and moral wreck, at odd with all the world, while under wise management it may develop into one of the highest types of lovable man or woman—gentle, affectionate, sensitive, intellectual and dependable.

The nervous child is often difficult to manage, especially if the mother is impatient with its despondency or its irritability. Scoldings only increase the tension of its nervous system, and more severe punishment, which the phlegmatic child takes with scarcely a whimper and to its betterment, is often cruel in the extreme.

There are two types of nervous children—the active child, always on the go, inquisitive and acquisitive, but delicate as the mimosa leaf, shrinking back into itself at the first repulse or harsh word; and the pale, quiet, sensitive child, intelligent and thoughtful, but retiring. The child of the first type develops into the inventor, the active philanthropist, the promoter, the schemer, the adventurer, or the leader of criminals, according as his training has been wise or foolish. The child of the second type becomes the philosopher, the thinker, the man of letters, the poet, or the misanthrope, the sour recluse, and the plotter against society and government.

One great mistake in training a nervous child is to try to strengthen the nerves by opposition. A nervous child must be guided, not driven; if afraid of the dark it must not be forced to sleep in a closed room without a glimmer of light. It should not be laughed at for its natural timidity, but should be gently convinced by argument of the groundlessness of its fears. At the same time its physical constitution should receive careful attention. Tonics, good, digestible food, an open-air life, avoidance of long hours of study, frequent change of air and scenes are all not only serviceable, but, one might say, indispensable in the transformation of the child of nervous disposition into the well-poised man or woman.—Youth's Companion.

**"As Weak as a Cat."**

Of all the animal adages founded on the mistake of a fact, "as weak as a cat" is the most absurd. Really the cat is most muscular animal. The lion, the tiger and other so-called "big cats" as you already know, are of the same family with our common house pussy; we shall not speak of them further. "As weak as a cat" is applied to the house pussy; but to say "as weak as a kitten" is true. One may then mean the new-born kitten which comes into the world blind, softer and more helpless-looking than even the blind puppy, but which, however, is not so helplessly weak as the puppy, the kitten having sharp claws which the puppy has not. You know so much of cats, do you not, young people?

The cat's muscles are extraordinarily large and powerful in proportion to the animal's size. Then, again, those muscles are attached to bones fitted together at such angles as to make "the finest system of springs and lever," says Dr. Huldekopf, "known in the whole group; the claws are sharper and are curved into stronger hooks than in any other mammal, and by the action of special muscles are withdrawn under the protection of sheath-like pads, that they may escape wear and injury when not in use." The slender, supple form of the cat makes it capable of the highest activity. The heavy boy, you may have noticed, is not always the strongest; the thin, active boy is the fastest runner and the quicker at games which need both strong and limber muscles.

The shoulder blade, the arm and the forearm, the thigh, the leg and the foot of the cat lie at what the veterinary surgeons call "closed angles." That peculiar conformation shows that the enormous jumps which the cat can take, to the envy of any athletic boy, are due to the great power and the closed angles of the joints; but the conformation of the legs makes the cat's stride at a walk, a trot or a run remarkably limited. The cat moves, therefore, with wonderful quickness, but with no great speed. The boy who says he feels "as weak as a cat"—if he is at all like the cat—should be splendidly muscular. The truth is that, in proportion to the size of his body, he can never hope to be as strong as a cat.—Our Animal Friends.

**How to Press Cloth.**

When woolen cloth is to be pressed, but not washed, it is sometimes the question of how best to give it the dampness that will enable the hot iron to remove folds and wrinkles. Good results are to be had by wringing a sheet out of warm water, spreading it on a large table, arranging upon it the pieces to be pressed and then folding or rolling all in a bundle. After lying thus for several hours, the cloth is evenly damp, but not wet, and all creases and fold soften to the best possible condition for the ironing.

The pressing rather than the ironing is done by the steam iron.

For the ironing, the cloth should be folded in half, then the corners tucked in.

For the ironing, the cloth should be folded in half, then the corners tucked in.

For the ironing, the cloth should be folded in half, then the corners tucked in.

For the ironing, the cloth should be folded in half, then the corners tucked in.

For the ironing, the cloth should be folded in half, then the corners tucked in.

For the ironing, the cloth should be folded in half, then the corners tucked in.

For the ironing, the cloth should be folded in half, then the corners tucked in.

For the ironing, the cloth should be folded in half, then the corners tucked in.

For the ironing, the cloth should be folded in half, then the corners tucked in.

For the ironing, the cloth should be folded in half, then the corners tucked in.

For the ironing, the cloth should be folded in half, then the corners tucked in.

For the ironing, the cloth should be folded in half, then the corners tucked in.

For the ironing, the cloth should be folded in half, then the corners tucked in.

For the ironing, the cloth should be folded in half, then the corners tucked in.

For the ironing, the cloth should be folded in half, then the corners tucked in.

For the ironing, the cloth should be folded in half, then the corners tucked in.

For the ironing, the cloth should be folded in half, then the corners tucked in.

For the ironing, the cloth should be folded in half, then the corners tucked in.

For the ironing, the cloth should be folded in half, then the corners tucked in.

For the ironing, the cloth should be folded in half, then the corners tucked in.

For the ironing, the cloth should be folded in half, then the corners tucked in.

For the ironing, the cloth should be folded in half, then the corners tucked in.

For the ironing, the cloth should be folded in half, then the corners tucked in.

For the ironing, the cloth should be folded in half, then the corners tucked in.

For the ironing, the cloth should be folded in half, then the corners tucked in.

For the ironing, the cloth should be folded in half, then the corners tucked in.

For the ironing, the cloth should be folded in half, then the corners tucked in.

For the ironing, the cloth should be folded in half, then the corners tucked in.

For the ironing, the cloth should be folded in half, then the corners tucked in.

For the ironing, the cloth should be folded in half, then the corners tucked in.

For the ironing, the cloth should be folded in half, then the corners tucked in.

For the ironing, the cloth should be folded in half, then the corners tucked in.

For the ironing, the cloth should be folded in half, then the corners tucked in.

For the ironing, the cloth should be folded in half, then the corners tucked in.

For the ironing, the cloth should be folded in half, then the corners tucked in.

For the ironing, the cloth should be folded in half, then the corners tucked in.

For the ironing, the cloth should be folded in half, then the corners tucked in.

For the ironing, the cloth should be folded in half, then the corners tucked in.

For the ironing, the cloth should be folded in half, then the corners tucked in.

For the ironing, the cloth should be folded in half, then the corners tucked in.

For the ironing, the cloth should be folded in half, then the corners tucked in.

For the ironing, the cloth should be folded in half, then the corners tucked in.

For the ironing, the cloth should be folded in half, then the corners tucked in.

For the ironing, the cloth should be folded in half, then the corners tucked in.

For the ironing, the cloth should be folded in half, then the corners tucked in.

For the ironing, the cloth should be folded in half, then the corners tucked in.

For the ironing, the cloth should be folded in half, then the corners tucked in.

For the ironing, the cloth should be folded in half, then the corners tucked in.

For the ironing, the cloth should be folded in half, then the corners tucked in.

For the ironing, the cloth should be folded in half, then the corners tucked in.

For the ironing, the cloth should be folded in half, then the corners tucked in.

For the ironing, the cloth should be folded in half, then the corners tucked in.

For the ironing, the cloth should be folded in half, then the corners tucked in.

For the ironing, the cloth should be folded in half, then the corners tucked in.

For the ironing, the cloth should be folded in half, then the corners tucked in.

For the ironing, the cloth should be folded in half, then the corners tucked in.

For the ironing, the cloth should be folded in half, then the corners tucked in.

For the ironing, the cloth should be folded in half, then the corners tucked in.

For the ironing, the cloth should be folded in half, then the corners tucked in.

For the ironing, the cloth should be folded in half, then the corners tucked in.

For the ironing, the cloth should be folded in half, then the

# RADWAY'S ALWAYS RELIABLE PILLS

PURELY VEGETABLE.

THE GREAT LIVER AND STOMACH REMEDY.

Cures all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Biliousness, Fever, Piles, Etc., and makes the system less liable to contract disease.

DYSPEPSIA.

RADWAY'S PILLS are a cure for this complaint. They tone up the internal secretions to their action, restore strength to the stomach, and enable it to perform its functions.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm St., New York.  
C. Sent by Mail.

**Poetry.**

**THE FOOD OF LOVE.**

What little things are those  
That hold out happiness!  
A smile, a glance, a rose  
Dropped from her hair or dress  
A word, a look, a touch—  
These are so much, so much.

Ain air we can't forget,  
A sunset's gold that gleams,  
A spray of mignonette,  
Will fill the soul with dreams  
More than all history says,  
Or romance of old days.

For the human heart,  
Not brains, is memory;  
These things it make a part  
Of its own entity;  
The joys, the pains whereof  
Are th' very food of love.

Saturday Evening Post.

**NIGHT AND DAY.**

The innocent, sweet Day is dead.  
Dark Night has slain her in her bed.  
O, Moors are fierce to kill as to wed!  
Put out the light, said he.

A sweeter light than ever rayed  
From star of heaven or eye of maid  
Has vanished in the unknown shade.  
She's dead, she's dead, said he.

Now, on a wild, sad after-mood  
The tawny night sits still to brood  
Upon the dawn-time when he woed.  
—I would live, said he.

Star-memories of happier times,  
Of loving deeds and lovers' rhymes,  
Throng forth on silvery pantomimes  
—Come back, O Day! said he.

Sidney Lanier.

**ONE TOUCH OF NATURE.**  
I loved my neighbor truly on a day,—  
I learned his little girl had passed away;  
I used to see her often on the street face to meet;  
Right glad at heart that smiling face to meet!

And now the dear one's gone, alas for me,  
But more for him, for bright, indeed, was she;  
I feel intense his inward pain and smart,  
And hold him closely to my beating heart!

WILLIAM BRUNTON.

**PARTNERSHIP.**

I entered in a first today,  
The Mrs. Blank & Co.;  
Mine is the work, mine is to pay,  
For I'm the Co., you know.

But still I love the darling boss,  
Whose eyes are brown as wine, toss  
Whence charming dimples sink and toss  
Whenever Mirth gives sign.

She loves me around, I know;  
But then, I love her voice.  
Where she may lead, there shall I go—  
Indeed, I have no choice!

Long may the shingle hang outside,  
And may the winds blow fair;  
The contract reads, what'er betide,  
Together we shall share.

All thought of life round her revolves,  
With her I shall not slip;  
God send long years ere death dissolves  
This tender partnership!

Lippincott's Magazine.

**THE HARVEST APPLE TREE.**

The old harvest apple tree—  
Haunt of boy, and bird and bee—  
With its arms held wide to welcome all the  
Breeze's review!

You remember where it grows,  
And remember how we knew  
All the goodness and the gladness that it held  
For me and you.

When the wind was soft and low,  
How the leaves swayed to and fro  
With the sunshiny shifting through them to the  
Dappled grass below;

And the shimmer and the shade  
Were an endless cavalcade

Of the fairy troops of summer to attend us as we  
Played!

In the branches, waving high,  
We were sailors, and we'd try  
An ahoi! to all the argosies of clouds a scudding  
By.

On the grass below we'd weave  
All the fancies that deceive  
And convince us of the trueness of the land of  
make-believe.

And the yellow apples, too—  
Sweetened by the dripping dew,  
Faintly blushing at the kisses that the teasing  
Breeze threw—

O, the young Hesperides  
Never yielded such as these,  
With a wily twang that coaxed us till we slipped  
It to the test!

The old harvest apple tree—  
Haunt of boy, and bird and bee—  
With its arms that waved a welcome every day  
To you and me!

Clear in memory's dim haze,  
Happily it swings and sways,  
Wafting us a thousand echoes of the cherished  
yesterday's.

—W. D. Nesbit, in Chicago Tribune.

The violet invited my kiss,  
I kist it and called it my bride;  
Was ever one slighted like this?"  
Sighed the Rose as it stood by my side.

My heart ever open to grief,  
To comfort the fair one I turned;  
The blue-tricks blossoms in one;  
But that instant their beauty declined,  
And I wept for the deed I had done.

Joseph Skipsey.

To find true joy in others' rest?  
True rest in others' rest?  
To work with cheerfulness and zeal  
That others may be blest;

To speak the hopeful, healing word  
When others' hearts are sore,  
To win the doubting soul to trust  
The loving Father more;

To ask Him not our sins alone,  
But others to forgive;  
To live in love for others  
Is indeed to truly live.

Lizzie A. L. Tibbets, in Universalist Leader.

The ugliest face may beautuous grow  
If love's lamps shine from out the eyes;  
The saddest life sweet joy may know,  
If from the soul love's incense rise.

—Emma C. Dowd.

## MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24 1903

Little and then she asked pitifully:  
"My nose ain't out of joint, is it, dad?"  
"I should say not," cried father, as he tightened his arms around her.—Chicago Tribune.

**So Very Pathetic.**

Tears in Mrs. Cutler's eyes were such an unusual sight that the whole family were concerned. Reasons for the outburst of grief were hotly demanded.

"It's the thought of that poor young lady that makes me cry," said Mrs. Cutler. "She was such a very sad young lady. She could hardly speak for crying. She came in about two o'clock.

She hadn't really called to see me. She wanted to see a Mrs. McClellan, but when she found there was no Mrs. McClellan here she said I would do.

"I am awfully sorry to disturb you," she said.

"I thought Mrs. McClellan was still here. She had been here five years ago. I lived with her. I had the second story back room. What a sweet room she had. I loved it dearly. I called today to see it. I don't want to buy it now, though I couldn't afford to live in such a nice room, and anyway, I see that you do not keep boarders—but I am very fond of the room, and I should like to see it. I am going to leave New York for a while, and I should like to bid the place goodbye."

Possibly you cannot understand my feeling in the matter. The place is endeared to me by many associations. Love came to me in that room, and joy and death. It may be that I am absurdly sentimental, but I am very blue today, and somehow I have an idea that I should feel better if I could sit down in there for a few minutes and think plain."

"At that," said Mrs. Cutler, choking back her own sobs, "the pretty young thing began to cry, and I could hear her of that she had understood that she had heard grandmother say, 'I wonder how Agnes will take it.' This was to herself, and there was no one else there.

Everything was quiet, and when grandmother said that the nose was out of joint that was only another mystery and not worth bothering about. Miss Mike looked at grandmother a moment, and then took her dolls out of the hall she had stopped crying and appeared more resigned.

"Thank you, Mrs. Cutler," she said. "My little visit has done me a world of good. I can go away now in a much happier frame of mind."

"My whole heart went out to her in pity," sighed Mrs. Cutler. "You poor child, said I, come in and see me whenever you have a chance. No matter who happens to be in the room, you may have a peep at it." And so she was, added Miss Mike, with emphasis, as she observed the skeptical expression on the face of her oldest son.

"Humph!" grunted Cutler, Jr., as he made a bee-line for the stairway.

"Did the woman have a value?" he asked.

"Y-y-yes," stammered Mrs. Cutler. "She said she was going to leave the city. I presume she just stopped in here on her way to the ferry."

"Quite likely," cried Cutler, Jr., as he bounded up the stairs.

Hurried examination showed him what things were missing.

"My silver combs and brushes," he said, "two suits of clothes, a pair of shoes and the only clock. Her deprivations were probably limited by the size of the vase, but even so she made a pretty good haul. If she works on the sympathies of other women as she did on yours she will be ready to start up a really stocky department store of her own by the first of January."

Mrs. Cutler lived duly. Even when they learned later that the woman with the broken heart had worked upon other sympathetic souls with equal profit, she could not understand the situation.

"I don't care," she said, in reply to Cutler, Jr.'s veiled reproaches and outspoken disbelief.

"She was a lovely young lady, and she certainly did know how to cry if ever anybody did."

—New York Times.

**Youth's Department.**

**A FRAUD OF THE DARK.**

Who's afraid in the dark!  
"Oh, not I," said the owl,  
And he gave a great scowl,  
And he wiped his eye  
And fluffed his "To-whoo!"

Said the dog, "I bark  
Out loud in the dark—Boo-oo!"

Said the cat, "Mew!

I'll scratch any one  
Dares say I do

I am afraid—eww!"

"Afraid," said the mouse,  
"Of dark in the house!

Hear me scatter,  
Whatever's the matter—  
Squark!"

Then the toad in the hole,

And the bug in the ground,

They both shook their heads  
And passed the word around.

And the bird in the tree,

And the fish and the bee,

They declared all three

That you never did see

One of them afraid  
In the dark!

But the little boy

Who had gone to bed,

Just raised the bedclothes

And covered his head!

—Cinclair Enquirer.

"No Dod in Dis Nowhere!"

Little Robey used to delight in opening of the small letters intended to bring it to us all, and beside us as we read about his parts interesting to himself from the letters of friends, holding carefully the envelopes while we read. The newspaper wrappers were given to him as his own, to cut or tear as he pleased. He had learned many of his "Letters" as he had stood at grandma's knee as the Bible lay open upon her dear lap, while she read of the dear Jesus who loved the little children.

He had been taught that the little hands must touch lightly and tenderly the Bible, as it grew along the branches close to the leaves and resemble in shape and color ordinary cherries. The tree cannot be grown above the frost line, neither can it be successfully grown in the tropics, which is fatal to the tree.

The most successful climate for production is that found at an altitude of about four thousand feet. Anything much above this is in danger of frost, which is fatal to the tree.

It is necessary that it requires artificial shade, which materially increases the cost of production and does not produce as marketable berries. It is owing to this particular requirement that coffee has never been successfully produced in the United States.

**THE SEA SERPENT.**—"Junius": Zoologists, according to Charles R. Holder in the *Scientific American*, have come to recognize the fact that there is a creature in the ocean, long and sinuous, and closely resembling the mythical dragon. They call it the Regaleucus, though it also known as the ear or ribbon fish. Accompanying Mr. Holder's article is a photograph of a small specimen. The species possesses certain peculiarities that distinguish it from the Regaleucus, though it is the largest, and perhaps the only one found in the ocean.

—Seven years ago a capital tyranny prevailed which regarded the beard as an outrage, says an English writer. At one time only four men in Birmingham had courage to wear beards. They were followers of Joanna Southcott. They did it in imitation of the Apostles, and were jeered at in the streets. George Frederick Muniz, one of the two first members elected in Birmingham, was the first member who ventured to wear a beard in the House of Commons, and he would have been insulted had he not been a powerful man and carried a heavy Malacca cane, which he was known to apply to any one who offered him a personal affront. The Rev. Edmund R. Larken of Burton Rectory, Leicestershire, was the first clergyman (that was as late as 1822) who adopted the beard with a beard, but he shaved the upper lip as an apology for the audacity of his chin. George Dawson was the first Nonconformist preacher who delivered a sermon in a full-blown mustache and beard, which was taken in both cases as an unmistakable sign of latitudinarianism in doctrine.

....O beautiful human life! Tears come to my eyes as I think of it. It is a service to the world, but the world is not yet ripe. How brightly the sun rises in the east, and how dark the world is in the west.

....Great is the power of goodness to charm and to command. The man inspired by it is the true king of men; drawing all hearts after him.—H. W. Farrar.

....O beautiful human life! Tears come to my eyes as I think of it. It is a service to the world, but the world is not yet ripe. How brightly the sun rises in the east, and how dark the world is in the west.

....Wisdom is the name some men apply to their self-conceit.

....This is a healthy, a practical, a working faith. First, that a man's business is to do the will of God. Second, that God takes upon Himself the care of that man. Third, and therefore, that a man ought never to be afraid of anything.

....George MacDonald.

....There is no riches like a sound body, and no joy above the joy of the heart.—Ecclesiastes.

....Are you not rich? Are you not poor? Are you not only rich? For whom do we understand to be rich, or in what man do we place that title? I believe it is in him whose possessions are such that living well (liberality) he is quite content, neither seeking, coveting, nor desiring anything more.—Cicero.

....Lord, grant me a simple, kind, open, believing, loving and generous heart, worthy of being thy dwelling place, O Most Gracious—John Serjeant.

....One element in faith can under no circumstances ever be lacking. No swallow seeks more surely a warm clime than seeks itself a service higher than self-service, some greater, nobler end to life than itself. This one property it always has; it looks away from itself.

....W. S. Rainford.

How often in later years when the malls are crowded with the worthless, unblushing, no God in them, have I been reminded, as I open my mail, of the wife, little judge, and the baby words come back to me, and I say:

"There's no God in this nowhere!"

And even when I cut the leaves of what should represent pure literature, I look like baby Bobey in vain for the reverent mention of the name or illustration of the spirit of the Holy One! "They have not God in all their thoughts."

And what a lesson the

**The Horse.****A Trotting Prophecy.**

"The American trotting horse will trot a mile in 1.50. He will never make better time than that, and it may take fifty years for him to reach that speed," says Prof. William H. Brewer of the agricultural department of Yale University, in reference to the coming trotter.

Professor Brewer is the man who, twenty-five years ago, predicted that the two-minute trotter would appear in the first decade of the Twentieth Century. He based his calculations on speed charts and record, and the progress of breeding and selection in the past.

In 1878, about the time that Professor Brewer predicted the coming two-minute trotter, his table had over one thousand horses in the 2.30 or better class. In the 2.25 or better class were 270; in the 2.20 or better were 129; in the 2.15 or better were sixty-eight; in the 2.10 or better were twenty-four; in the 2.07 or better were nine, and in the 2.05 or better were four.

In reference to the racing or running horse, Professor Brewer says that practically the limit in time has been reached. "The racing horse," continued he, "as a breed has reached its ultimate limit of perfection. I do not expect that the time of the racing horse will be improved, for two thousand racing horses have come within 52 seconds of the best time made, while never have more than twelve trotting horses ever come within 52 seconds of the best time. This shows that the trotting horse has not reached its limit, while the racing horse has."

**The Walking Gait.**

The walk of a young horse is largely influenced by the driver. If you put a horse into the care of a slow, idle man, or if a young horse is driven by a slow, careless man, the animal will acquire a habit of slow motion that it will be difficult to overcome.

In a majority of cases a slow, trailing gait makes really harder work for the horse.

A moderately quick walk, with at least all ordinary farm work, exhausts the animal less than a slow gait. Another point that should always be considered is that when a horse is allowed to get into the habit of moving slowly he becomes aged and incapacitated before his natural time; his joints and sinews become stiff and contracted, and he is less valuable, not only to his owner for use, but must be sold at a much lower price if placed upon the market.

So far as conditions will permit, a young horse that is being trained for work should be worked with an older animal which has been trained to move fairly quickly, as he will not only be a more valuable animal, but prove more profitable to his owner.

Early American races were with running horses only. One of the earliest accounts of a trotting race was in the New York Spectator, June, 1806, as follows: "Fast trotting—Yesterday afternoon the Haerlein race course of one mile's distance was trotted around in 2.59 by a horse called Yankey, from New Haven, a rate of speed, it is believed, never before exceeded in the country."

Some years later the famous record, "2.40," was made by the trotter Top Galant. As late as 1876 there were less than one thousand horses that could trot a mile in 2.30 or better.

Heatherbloom, the high-jumping horse, made a new world's record at the Bryn Mawr Horse Show, near Philadelphia, Sept. 25. He cleared the bars at seven feet eight inches, winning \$250 and a costly cup.

Lou Milton, the dam of Lou Dillen, the 2.00 trotter, is said to be in foal to Sidney Dillon.

In regard to the proposed race between the two-minute champions the chances rather favor Major Delmar, who is a tried racer, winning nine races and over \$22,000 in purses in the Grand Circuit last year. This year he has trotted four heats in better than 2.01. The second quarter of his best mile was made in two seconds ahead of Lou Dillon at that point.

**Notes from Washington, D. C.**

"The American saddle-horse and the standard horse are nowhere else to be found than in the United States," says General Castleman of Louisville, Ky., in an interesting horse article in the forthcoming annual report of the Bureau of Animal Industry. General Castleman is probably as well fitted as any man alive to discuss the qualities, good and bad, of riding horses. "It very often appears," he says, "that the saddle mare crossed upon the standard stallion produces a great trotter. Generally it is that the saddle-bred stallion on the saddle-bred mare produces finish and beauty and utility under the saddle either in the roughness or in the easiest gaits, useful in light ways. The reproduction of uniformity of type is in no other breed of horses more marked than in the American saddle-horse."

"My personal intimacy with the most noted of this family of horses is altogether exceptional, for I have since early boyhood in my native county of Fayette, in the State of Kentucky, been personally familiar with and had personal acquaintance with the great sires and dams which have founded the Denmark family,—deemed to be by all odds the greatest family of the saddle-horse breed."

"I rode representatives of this breed during four years of the war, and served in a regiment and division whose mounts were generally similarly bred. It was with such mounts that this extraordinary regiment of men were enabled in repeated cases, with ease to horse and ease to the rider, to make great marches in the rapid walk characteristic of this horse."

"The characteristics of the race horse are dominant in this breed, and the absence of the fine eye, ear, neck, head and shoulder are accepted as indicating the want of an infusion of such blood as flows through the veins of the best families of the gaited saddle-horse. It has not been possible by crossing another breed to maintain or secure, other than in exceptional cases, that character, form, action and life which mark distinctively the gaited saddle-horse."

"Personally, I have, as a matter of experience, as numerous others have done, given trial to trotting mares and others crossed upon the best blood of the saddle-horse, and while occasionally the progeny is all that one should want, there is no uniformity of results. A good infusion of the race horse, sufficiently filtered to impart the high quality and substance demanded for the saddle-horse, and produced by careful selection and adherence to type, is found to be essential in obtaining the results."

"For the better protection of the saddle-horse through adherence to a recognized type, there was organized in 1891 the Na-

tional Saddle Horse Breeders Association, and the register so provided has already had vast influence in the accomplishment of the ends desired. Better care in breeding has been stimulated and more rigid selection has followed. In 1893, when prizes were awarded in breeding classes at the World's Columbian Exposition, all saddle-horses were required to be registered with this association as a condition precedent to competing."

"There are other strains of horses used and chosen for riding purposes everywhere, but nowhere else, so far as I know, is there a distinct type bred or adhered to and designated as a breed of saddle-horses."

About the time of the recent Irrigation Congress, when the papers were full of irrigation matters, an alleged "well-known Washington scientist," who, it seems, could not be persuaded to give his name, scattered a newspaper interview abroad to the effect that sooner or later the entire irrigated West would revert to alkali and desolation, "unless," he said, "some remedy is discovered." It is true that there is much alkali in the West, for there are practically no rains to wash it out of the soil, and in some places where the land is irrigated, the water sinking down a few feet, has dissolved the alkali in the subsoil, and then, rising to the surface by capillary attraction, deposited in the surface soil an excess of salts fatal to plant growth. The statement, however, that "genuinely arid countries are always ruined sooner or later by irrigation" is absurdly false.

All that is needed where there is inclined to be an excess of alkali is proper drainage, and the ordinary irrigation given the crops will dissolve the salts and carry them off. As a matter of fact, some of the worst alkali flats in California, in which nothing would grow, have been reclaimed by leaching out the excess salts and are now held at several hundred dollars an acre for fruit growing.

General Miles' last general order was to prevent the docking or mutilating of the tail of any horse in the army.

Our Dumb Animals notes the incorporation in Boston of the National Poultry Car Company for the more humane and profitable transportation of poultry. Here's to the hen and her offspring.

The term "narrow ration," used by the scientific agricultural writers in Government farm publications, does not perhaps convey its true meaning. A narrow ration might suggest the idea of a poor ration which is not the case. It means a feed comparatively rich in protein (nitrogenous compounds) which supplies muscle, bone and sinew. It is contradistinguished from wide ration which is a feed composed largely of starch and fats.

Bi-sulphide of carbon is effective in killing moles, squirrels or any animals or bugs which can be reached by its fumes. It is, however, very volatile, and if placed in burrows in the ground will largely escape, unless the ground is wet. If liberated in a tightly closed room it will kill every living thing in every crack and crevice.

Most fruit acids are wholesome and pleasant to the taste. Grapes contain tartaric acid, used in making baking powder; citric acid is found in lemons, oranges, cherries, strawberries, etc.; apple contains malic acid, as is indicated by the name of the apple, *Pyrus malus*.

The Department of Agriculture should have authority to inspect, and, if necessary, to destroy, return, or fumigate every consignment of seeds or plants coming into this country. We stand in constant danger of introducing some weed or insect pest which may cost our agriculture millions of dollars.

GUY E. MITCHELL.

**Practical Silo Building.**

The average farmer can build a silo with but very little outlay. It can be practically done by himself and his farm laborer, and if the lumber is growing on his own land the cash expense will be very small. A man can build according to his means or his fancy, but cheaply constructed silos have been used for years, and the ensilage has kept well and came out sweet and fresh in a very desirable, palatable condition.

A silo should always extend as far as possible below the barn floor, and should rest on the ground. Dig out about a foot of the earth, replacing it with small stones, then make a suitable drain on the outside of the barn so that it will be dry. A base board should be pressed firmly down upon this foundation, coming up part way on the first timbers, and the boards should come down to the top of this baseboard. Good tarred paper and double boarding will make the silo air-tight and durable. I have run a silo constructed in this way for more than ten years, with scarcely any repairs. My ensilage has always come out in good condition, has been relished by the cattle, and the loss is very small. It makes but little difference whether a silo is built round or square. If built inside the barn the space will be better utilized if a square silo is built.

If outside the barn, a round silo is usually preferable. Also, it will matter but little whether the ensilage is cut into the silo or put in whole. I have tried both ways, and when I have been successful in keeping it from the air it has come out in good condition, whether cut or whole.

Kennebec, Co., Me. A. W. GILMAN.

**The North End's Needs.**

Mr. Meyer Bloomfield, who from his good work in connection with the Civic Service house on Salem street has come into close relations with our foreign peoples in the North End, and has had peculiar opportunities to observe the wants of this locality, recently put himself on record as of the opinion that Boston greatly needs some kind of commission to do for the congested tenement quarter that which has made the Metropolitan Park system the admiration of sister cities. "Oh, for a Charles Eliot, or an Olmsted," he exclaims, "to rouse the city of Boston to its glorious opportunity, now about to be thrown away, for a splendid object lesson in civic art!" Very soon, Mr. Bloomfield goes on to say, a new hundred-thousand-dollar bathhouse, a new twenty-two-roomed school building, and

**Horse Owners! Use GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam**

**The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes place of Iodine, Salicylic Acid, Camphor, Oil of Cypress, Sulphur, Resin, Gum, Camphor, and Cattle. SUPERSIDES ALL CAUTKEY OIL FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or Membrane. A safe, speedy, and Positive Cure.**

**Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for use. Send for descriptive circular.**

**THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, O.**



FALL PIPPIN.  
See descriptive article.



**FAIRBANKS Steel Windmills**

get all the force there is in the gentle breeze and they don't blow down when storms come. But it all depends on the mill. We can use the forces of the air. Accommodate themselves to all conditions. We also make the famous Eclipse wooden mills, tanks, towers and all kinds of windmills. Each is given an individual windmill water system. Windmill catalog mailed free.

CHARLES J. JAGER CO.  
174 High Street, BOSTON, MASS.

Foot and Mouth Disease Positively Cured.

in cattle, as well as

All Blood and Skin Diseases

in man and beast, by the use of JORDAN'S EAST

Indian Live Stock Remedy

This marvelous remedy was discovered in India and has been in use there for fifteen years. It is now used in America and Europe. It is a sure cure for all the diseases mentioned above and is a safe and reliable remedy.

Send at once for FREE book describing the various diseases of live stock and their cure.

L. C. L. JORDAN,  
Cooper Institute, New York.  
Agents solicited on liberal commission.

**WALNUT HILL SHORT-HORNS. SCOTCH AND BATES.**

Two dark red, finely bred bulls, one year old for sale. Also some Bates-bred sons of Count Waterloo 131016. Write for description and price.

MARTIN FLYNN & SONS, Des Moines, Ia.

**MOORMAN & MILLER**

WINCHESTER, IND.  
Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped

**SHORT-HORNS.**

Some nice young bulls are now offered for sale. Also females bred to such noted Scotch bulls as Red Devil, Black Devil, Blue Devil, etc. Red, Black, and White.

F. D. COWLER, P. O. East Delavan, Wis.

**ANY CAT**

Send word to us and we will prescribe for you. Our long experience enables us to give you the best treatment of this little animal.

World of pleasure they all have, but many sick are very helpless. Walnut Ridge Farms, Box 3022, Boxton.

**SCOTCH COWS AND HEIFERS**

of good quality, in calf to one of the great Scotch sires of the period, and a few

**HIGH-CLASS BULLS**

for sale at prices you can stand.

**Shropshire Rams and Ewes**

of greatest individual merit and usual.

AS FOR CATALOGUE.

Representatives in AMERICA ALFRED MANSELL & CO., College Hill, Shrewsbury, England.

ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ontario, Canada

**Evergreen Park Short-horns.**

ERNEST FUNK & SON, Proprs.

**Greenfield, Adair Co., Ia.**

2 YEARLING CRICKHORN VICTORIA RED

HEIFER BULL FOR SALE

Herd number 9000. Scotch breeding cows of

Lavender, Victoria, Orange Blossom, Gwendoline, Miss Ramsden, Verbena and Acanthus families. Gilding and red hair heads the herd. Low thick cattle with extra spring of rib and thick meaty backs to the sort we breed.

Bathe the horse either in sections or give a thorough wash and neck and back where the collar and mane are. Bathe the legs to prevent soreness and eruptions. Price \$2.

C. N. CRITTENDON COMPANY,

115 Fulton St., New York.

**WE HAVE SOME VERY GOOD PERCHERON STALLIONS**

THAT we can sell at YOUR PRICES and we have some

excellent Percheron stallions that you will want to buy at OUR PRICES.

Don't wait until some one else gets what you want. Come soon and see every first-prize winner at the last Minnesota State Fair, excepting at the last

Importers and Breeders

T. L. & J. L. DeLANCEY,

On C. M. & St. P. C. R. I. & P. and C.

Northfield, Minn. W. Ry.

**WOODLAND HEREFORDS**

The home of the King and Queen of the breed, DALE and BETTY 2d. Sires

in service are the \$10,000 DALE, champion bull of America; BEAU DONALD

3d and PERFECTION 3d.

This herd comprises such cows as BETTY 2d, champion cow 1901; CARNATION, the highest-priced single female sold at public auction; LADY HELP, champion yearling at the English Royal, 1899; MILLY MAY, winner of special prize for cow and her produce at National Hereford Show, 1899; two choice sisters of Dale, COLUMBIA and COLUMBIA 2d, and numerous others of like quality. Show stock a specialty. Bulls and females for sale at all times. Visitors welcome.

J. C. ADAMS, Moweaqua, Ill.

FRED CORKINS, Herdsman.

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

**Percherons, Shires and French Coach Stallions.**

Never were better prepared and disposed to furnish you such excellent horses at such conservative figures as at the present time.

**SHORT-HORNS FOR SALE**

AT PRIVATE TREATY.

On account of advanced age I will sell my entire herd of short-horns,